New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1197. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 19.

The Court of Claims has been engaged to-day in publishing the rules. About one hundred and fifty cases were docketed. The Court will probably adjourn to-morrow to meet again on the 17th of October, in the room in the new wing of the Capitol.

The Government has been giving considerable attention this week to the subject of protection to the claimants, in order to prevent Indian hostilities. [illegible]

The process against John Cummings, for committing assault and battery on the Chief Justice, [illegible] committed to jail to-day, in default of bail in $[illegible].

The first case tried under the Preliminary Law came [illegible] in the Court of Sessions. The Court held that [illegible] cannot be sold [illegible] the law has been broken, under which [illegible] section 6. The Jury, then [illegible] returned a verdict of guilty.

From [illegible] Thursday, July 19.

[illegible]

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 19.

[illegible]

The Weather.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 19—12 P. M.

The thermometer has ranged to-day from 84° to [illegible] degrees. A thunder storm sprung up this morning which considerably cooled the atmosphere, but it is still very warm.

[illegible], Thursday, July 19.

The day has been [illegible] of the season. A [illegible] fill attention the thermometer stood at 90° in the shade.

HARTFORD, Thursday, July 19.

The weather here to-day has been extremely oppressive. The thermometer ranged at 87° in the shade, or [illegible] degree as hot as the 20th of June, which is recollected by every one in this vicinity to have been the hot day.

[illegible], Thursday, July 19.

The opening of the Illinois Central Railroad to Dubuque was celebrated yesterday. Several thousand people were present. Senators DOUGLAS and JONES and Governor DODGE were the principal speakers.

The Southern Mail—Weather in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 19.

We have received no mail south of Mobile this morning.

The weather is intensely warm. The thermometer at 11 o'clock ranged at 91° in the shade.

Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 19—1 P. M.

This is by far the hottest day of the season. The thermometer now stands at 95° in the shade.

Want of Gallantry at the Astor Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Under this heading an editorial appeared in the DAILY TIMES, complaining of a great want of courtesy and gentlemanly behavior on the part of the assistant librarian of the Astor Library towards a lady who visited that building.

Now, Sir, I apprehend that one-third of the persons visiting this Library will bear witness to the many impolite and ungallant acts of this assistant. I, myself, have been the recipient of many such. If I ask for a book, which, although printed in the catalogue, happens to be absent from the Library, I meet with a rally rebuke. If the said assistant is required to go to a distant part of the Hall for a book, I am requested to wait until another order is received from some other person, or until it suits his pleasure to attend to me. And this, too, in direct violation of one of the rules on the printed check. This has occurred more than once.

If, Mr. Editor, you can impress upon the mind of the very gentlemanly and polite Librarian, Dr. CONOVER, the necessity of placing gentlemen of some degree of good breeding and civility as guardians of this noble receptacle of everything which is conducive to man's happiness, you will have done a great service to the public generally, but particularly to your obedient servant, W.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855.

Astor Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your paper of this morning a statement regarding the incivility of some of the assistant librarians of the Astor Library.

I have been a very constant reader there for the past few months, and from my own observations during that time, can bear witness to the truth of the "young lady's" statement in regard to the brusque manner in which one of the young men there in particular, is in the habit of treating visitors.

I know of several who are deterred from visiting the Library in consequence of the overbearing treatment of this assistant, being unwilling to subject themselves to indignities which they cannot resent.

I think this is all wrong, and there can be no doubt but that it is injuring one of the most nobly planned institutions with which our City is blessed.

That this may meet the eye of some one invested with sufficient authority to remedy the evil complained of, is the hope of A STUDENT.

The Astor Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observe in your columns to-day a complaint against the Assistant Librarians of the Astor Library, for incivility to a lady applicant. You will allow me to state, in corroboration of her charge, that, not long since, I made application for a book, and was told that I must first fill up a printed form. Having done so with my pocket pencil, (there was neither pen, ink, nor pencil provided for the purpose,) I handed back the paper, and was told that the book was not in the Library. I urged that it was on the catalogue, and was informed that the printed lists on the desks were not catalogues. Not the least desire was shown to give me any further information.

I had to wait fully five minutes before I could find any person to inquire of at all. The manner of the stripling, when he did make his appearance, was anything but courteous. His making me write out the name of the book before telling whether or not it was in the Library, was heedless and uncalled for, to say nothing about his subsequent remarks, which were as independent as his manner.

Yours, &c.

New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT.

The Season at Newport—Who are There and where they are Doing.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

Public events are more calmly discussed here than in the noisy Metropolis; leisure and a tolerable temperature combining thereto; and, of course, the prominent topic now is the war in the Crimea. As we gather, in the midst of exuberant signs of harvest and the blessed reign of peace, such horrible details of massacre, pestilence and every form of suffering as those brought by the Arago, have repeatedly shaken us well as humanity sometimes shakes Wall-st. It is a notable fact—indicative of this sympathy of mine which is in intimate of our common nature, that the strongest theoretical partisans of Russia forget every argument, and state, their dislike of John Bull, per se, while (the news of the slaughter of Sinope reached us) they passed down to Quarantine. At 11 o'clock, [illegible] were down in the Arcadian, where a dinner was served at the Mayor's house they numbered some 100 people.

The deputation from Albany consisted of Mayor FLEWELLEN, ex-Mayor TAYLOR and ex-Mayor PEARSE, Mr. MITCHELL, Clerk, and thirteen members of the Common Council. Now be it known to all New-Yorkers, that Albany is governed not by a New-York ic by two *Boards* and a Mayor, but by the Board only, consisting of twenty men. The Mayor and Recorder sit with the Board, and are members of it. So then every member of the Albany Common Council is an Alderman. The citizens who graced this occasion were Aldermen MCELROY, GOULDING, LOTHE, MORROW, FULTMAN, GILBERT, BULLOCK, PEARS, TOWNSEND, MCEVAY, MCCLURE, WARNE and ROSSANT. [Nov.—If any of the Honorable gentlemen find that their names are wrongly spelled, they will please give their "*i* stands" or the "printers," who are used to being thrashed, and don't mind it.]

The Commissioners of Health of New-York City were all present, except his Honor the Mayor, who, happening to be a judge of regrets that he was detainingly busy in his office. The Aldermen and Councilmen were represented by their President. The Commissioners of Emigration were represented by Messrs. ELIJAH PURDY and Alderman JAMES KELLY. The Harbor Masters were represented by Col CHAMBERS and Capt SHULTZ.

At home was spent very pleasantly "cooling off" on the beautiful grounds that surround the Health Officer's residence. It would be difficult to find any spot for many a thousand miles more delightful than this. The grounds slope gently toward the water and a tree-clad hill rises gently in the rear. The magnificent Bay, with its fleets constantly passing, and the islands that stud it, present a glorious view, and the fresh wind that came rushing up from the Narrows did very much to banish all the discomforts of the "Heated Term."

At 3 o'clock a notice was heard in the Doctor's Hall—which they say all nations and all people interpret alike—the jingling of the dinner bell.

A magnificent lunch had been set out [illegible] eat and to drink, and of every sort that is desirable. The company fell to and did it ample justice. The solid packed away, there came a dessert gathered from all climates—fruits ripened under all suns—indeed, such a dessert as none but Health Officers can well serve up. But a time comes to all who are entirely at home in such circumstances, when even eating is no longer a pleasure, and we sit down amidst the choicest viands and do not touch them.

Just as that moment arrived Dr. THOMPSON, from the head of the table, called order, and made a happy address of welcome to his guests, with giving the health of

The Mayor, Ex-Mayors, and Common Council of Albany.

Mayor PARMELEE responded. The Mayor is a thin man, of dark hair and eyes, and who bears a marked resemblance to CHARLES DICKENS, or if in these K. N. times he must be compared to an American, he looks enough like Ex-Governor WASHINGTON HUNT to be readily mistaken for him though that peculiar and sudden transition from the smile to the sober face, and the gradual re-formation of the smile upon the face, for which the Ex-Governor is so memorable, the Mayor does not enjoy. *He was City Judge of Albany, previous to the election to his present position.*

Well, the Mayor responded readily and very happily. His heart, he said, was at the maximum of the "heated term;" but, with the thermometer at 90°, he knew he should be excused from expressing the warmth of its sentiments. He, for his co-Albanians and himself, spoke of the pleasure of this reunion with Dr. THOMPSON—himself an Albanian with whom they had long enjoyed pleasant relations. [The Doctor's resignation of the office of Alderman in Albany was acted upon, it seems, by the Board only last week.] He spoke in terms the most complimentary of the Doctor as an estimable man, a distinguished physician, a faithful public officer, and, he would add, for the sake of those who had the misfortune to be Whigs, a thorough Whig. And, however any New-Yorkers may have thought at first, that it was taking an Albany man to fill a New-York place, he believed all now harmoniously agreed that Dr. THOMPSON was the right man in the right place. He gave in conclusion the health of the

Commissioners of Emigration.

Commissioner KELLY—perspiring at the time as freely as if he stood at the mouth of his own honest oven—could not decline to speak in reply. He dwelt on the early relations of Albany and New-York, compared their development, and rejoiced in the prospect of a better acquaintance of their municipal authorities. He gave

The Common Council of the City of Albany.

Alderman MCELROY, of Albany, stood as mouthpiece for the old Dutch city. He said that New-York and Albany were like Abraham and Lot—one chose the hill country and the other the plains. New-Yorkers understood the soundings best; they chose deep water, while Albanians chose the shoals. No wonder New-York had outgrown her Northern sister, when all Europe was pouring its wealth into her lap. Proposing in conclusion the health of

The New-York Common Council.

President BARNES responded. He thought it an honor to the Governor of the State to have sent here from Albany such a man as Dr. THOMPSON had proved to be.

President CONOVER, in responding to a compliment to the Board of Health, was happy to welcome the guests here, though it would have gratified him more if he had been able to receive them as they deserved in the City of New-York. He thought it a shame that the Municipal Authorities of the Queen City of the Continent should be so shorn of authority, that when a sister city sent to her a delegation of visiters, an Albanian must needs be their host!

Here there were loud calls for ROBINSON. That son of Ireland—it was the ROBINSON known as RICHELIEU ROBINSON who saw SAWYER eat Bologna sausages.

Mr ROBINSON soon laid aside his native modesty and opened. Once opened, everybody knows what a time there is before he shuts. This time he was unusually happy. He told of a speech he once made when, because he was suspected of being an Irishman, (and it was while that suspicion did no harm in a political canvass,) he was introduced to a Whig audience as Mr. O'Robinson. Being promised by Mr. Reuben Fussy that no offence would be taken, he told a story of the times when, as he said, he went up to New-Hampshire to undermine the character of FRANKLIN PIERCE. Returning from that hospitable region he was invited to speak on the religious test question, and an old New-Hampshire man came near, a mile in a wagon with his wife Betsey to hear him; and when he had warmed up and was using decried language he was horrified by the old gentleman, who cried out "Young man, you lie like h—." To which he replied that he knew of but two *malgrowl* places where men were excluded on account of their religion—one was the place spoken of by his aged friend, and the other was New-Hampshire, where FRANKLIN PIERCE lived.

Discovering him at the lower end of the table, he called out

Capt. PHLEGETY, Warden of the Prison at Albany, who, discovering that he was not a talking man, and though a Warden, and had locked up better men, refused to shut up Mr. R., accordingly was ordered to run a large with his speech a little longer.

Commissioner ELIJAH PURDY, Chairman of the Emigrant Commissioners, was received. The "Old Dutch" Commissioner very much of his entertainment in the conveying of the City of New-York of its power to do so much even in your civilly a guest. He pitched into the selfish souls who, having retired loaded down with the spoils and the grabbings from the public treasury, set themselves down on their iron safes, turn reformers, and cry stop thief at every honest man that passes. He expressed, in conclusion, the wish that if this is the way people are treated in quarantine, he might be quarantined for all time henceforth. He toasted

The money that makes and unmakes as pretty much as he will—the Press.

C. C. CHAMBERS, Esq., of this City, responded, eloquently urging the value, the dignity and the worth of the Press—especially of New-York.

The health of Hon. ALVAN HUNT, late State Treasurer, and of Dr. ROCKWELL, was drunk with the honors.

Mr. MCMURRAY (father to the Senator) followed in a speech which very curiously flowed into rhyme as it rolled.

The bell rang about 8 o'clock, signifying that the steamboat *Sun*, which Captain SHULTZ had put at the service of the company, was ready to take the party to sea.

All hands on board, she headed down the bay, and did not shift her general course until abreast Sandy Hook. Coming up, the steamer *R. Griffen*, decked with flags, ran alongside and took off a portion of the party, and acted as a very courteous escort. A fine band of music served to enliven the occasion, which, from first to last, was of the most delightful and refreshing sort. The party landed at Castle Garden just as the sun was setting, and only appreciated how cool and comfortable a time had really been enjoyed, when they met the hot breath of the City at the landing, steaming hot as ever an oven, and learned that the mercury had attained and sustained itself during the day at an almost fabulous height.

The Mayor, Ex Mayors and Aldermen of Albany, all return home to-day.

THE PROPOSED NEW GAS COMPANY.

Consultation on Lamps and Gas.

Mr. CONOVER Presiding in the Chair.

Yesterday at 3 P. M. the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Lamps and Gas met pursuant to adjournment.

After some delay it was agreed that Mr. STOUGHTON should proceed with his argument. He proceeded to contend that there was no contract with the City that could prevent his clients from laying down pipes. He then read various extracts from a copy of the agreement between the Manhattan Company and the City, tending to prove that the Company had the privilege and right to lay down pipes, but that they had not the *exclusive* right and privilege to do so. The agreement between the New-York Company and the City was, to have the privilege to lay down pipes exclusively—that of the Manhattan gave them the right to lay them down until 1868. By the tenth page of the agreement it was shown that no exclusive right was given to the Manhattan Company. The New-York privilege expired by their own limitation, as there was a difference between laying down pipes to light the City and to light citizens' houses.

He asked by what right these two corporations came here and interposed between his clients and the Corporation, to prevent the latter giving them what they had a perfect right to grant. They came here to prevent his clients from interfering with their monopoly, but with that the Common Council had nothing to do. His clients did not interpose any objections which would affect the rights of those two Companies. The monopoly and privileges enjoyed by these two Companies was most unparalleled. Seven or eight thousand people are supplied with gas by two Companies, and when a third comes in, in fair competition, they try to prevent it. He contended that their objections were very frivolous. One was, that the existing Companies would furnish all the gas and lower the price as suited their convenience. The Company he represented would make money by supplying better and cheaper gas. The reduction of prices was merely to secure monopoly, and not for the benefit of the public. Three dollars per thousand cubic feet was charged, and a chaldron of coal would yield from ten to twelve thousand cubic feet, allowing a large profit to the Companies. [Here Mr. WILLARD entered the room.]

Mr. STOUGHTON went on to argue the benefits arising from competition. There was only one gas meter approved in New-York, manufactured by Mr. ROHR, President of the Manhattan Company, and was this exclusiveness intended to benefit the consumer? He alluded to the threat of the opposing companies, that if this were granted they would not take the other two millions of capital allowed by the Legislature; but such threats might be allowed to pass for what they were worth. At $15 per lamp they burned gas for 2,200 hours, and received a little over $2 per thousand feet, which gave them a good profit. The sophism that the opposing companies would furnish the Corporation with cheaper gas, only showed that they must pay themselves out of the pockets of the citizens.

Mr. WILLARD asked whether high or low pressure on the gas is most economical to the public.

Mr. STOUGHTON entered into some statements tending to show that the solution of this question was a very easy one. At least another Company might be allowed to make the experiment. Like a devil in a bottle, continually expanding, the Companies began with $800,000, went on until the increase was two millions, and when two more was allowed by the Legislature they said they would not touch it unless they got exclusive privileges. He asked no sinecure for his clients, but only for the opportunity of fair competition. He left the matter with perfect confidence in the hands of the Committee.

Mr. WILLARD, for the other side, argued that it was due to the other Companies not to disturb them in the contract they held in good faith, until it was proved against them that they were making exorbitant charges for gas. After enough money has been invested to produce an article, all further investment of capital is waste. There is gas enough—no man goes a begging for it.

Mr. STOUGHTON interposed to say that only competition could prove whether it could be produced cheaper.

Mr. WILLARD, in continuation, contended that the remarks of Mr. STOUGHTON, as to corporations having no souls, was nonsense; did his opponents deny they came here to make money? Why rant and rave against other corporations, when the object of the new Corporation is the same. They have talked about making gas cheaper, but they will not shackle themselves with a lower price. If they can induce the old companies to buy them out, will they not do it? Assuredly they will. Is there no competition to test the absolute cost of manufactured gas without creating a new company? Are not all the existing companies in America and England better than statements from BACHMAN'S *History of Inventions?*—a book of mere Yankee notions. A chaldron of coal makes 10,000 feet of gas. Well, what kind of coal? Upon that single fact is it proved that gas can be made cheaper? What about the morality of motives, and why? Just because Mr. ROHR makes them. Therefore they are not correct. Is it the object, in forming a new company, simply to benefit the manufacturing interest? He denied that the proposed company had either the capacity, means or disposition to manufacture gas cheaper than the existing companies were bound to make it. Besides, the names in the bill were not the substantial persons behind his opponent in the support of the proposition.

Mr. STOUGHTON said the names of the gentlemen inserted in the charter were those of men of respectability and standing. One of them alone has means sufficient to furnish half the capital, having large interests in coal mines. He knew nothing of the getting up of the charter, excepting as of those whose names were apparent. He took it for granted they would not take all the stock.

Mr. WILLARD, in continuation, said he it so. But they have succeeded themselves from their own counsel. The Committee had seen that other prominent operators and speculators in this town, assisted in getting this legislative measure, and aided by their hints in this argument. Was it fair to compel him to argue in the dark, with parties who not appear in the name of others on the face of the charter? Is this such a character as will leave the matter fairly under the control of the Common Council. They complain that existing companies are beyond your power. Will they be placed under better subservience? *No City Corporation ought to assist in New-York which is not responsible to the Common Council*; but if this be formed, it is no doubt that it will be *practically irresponsible*. If you are willing to despoil existing companies of their privileges it will be found that gas will not be supplied more cheaply. The dividends of the Manhattan Company have not reached 8 per cent, in London 10 per cent. is thought hardly sufficient.

In answer to a question from the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. STOUGHTON said the interests of the proposed Company were very general, and not limited to particular streets or localities.

The Committee then stated, through their Chairman, (Mr. PINCKNEY,) that the whole subject would be carefully considered, and a report would be presented early in August.

Meeting of the Special Committee on Removal of the wreck Joseph Walker.

THURSDAY, July 19, 1855.

Present, Alderman ELY, Chairman; Alderman VOORHIS and VARIAN.

A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, was sworn:

In reply to a question by the Chairman, he said he preferred stating how far, he had been connected with the transaction, instead of putting the Committee to the trouble of asking the questions.

He said,—It was represented to me that here was an obstruction very desirable to be removed, and that a contract was made with good security; soon after a requisition came from the Street Commissioner for $4,000, under this arrangement, which I paid; then it passed along when another requisition came for $5,000; about or before that time we either had notice of a judgment claim, or Mr. THEPSON, the Auditor, was served with an injunction in the morning on a claim for $1,500; well, I then told him that it had better be over and be inquired into; next day, Mr. FURSY, Street Commissioner, came in with Mr. WALTER R. JONES; Mr. JONES had not been in before, and I said to Mr. JONES that there was an injunction and I was forbidden to pay; they then talked about the security, and it was exhibited to me, which was some $8,000. Then the amount of the contract was inquired into, and that was for $13,000; they wanted me to pay the requisition relying on the Board, and I told them I considered the injunction against me, the growing out of this requisition; the result was I paid him $3,500, leaving the $1,500; his counsel also came and reasoned the case with me; Mr. FURSY said that I ought not to have in my department a draft for $5,000, when only $3,000 was given out; I then let him have the requisition and he gave me another one for $2,500; the matter went into Court and the Court made an order to pay the $1,500 to the creditors of Mr. JONES, and I signed a warrant for that sum in obedience to the order of the Court; this had to be countersigned by the Mayor, and he was not willing to sign it until the difficulty was settled; thus $7,500 has been paid out, and a warrant for $1,500 drawn by order of the Court; FURSY was particular not to let us have his requisitions for more money than we pay him, because our books and his requisitions ought to correspond; that is the last I have had with it.

QUESTION BY ALDERMAN ELY—Are you accustomed to pay requisitions of the Street Commissioner without knowing for what specific object the requisition is made? A.—On that subject I have paid them in all ways; my own judgment—and I made a special communication to the Board of Aldermen, in January, 1854, for the purpose of having these matters placed on a more sale basis,—that the Finance Department should be furnished with a copy of all contracts and the vouchers and receipts; the Common Council never acted on that communication; have paid a great many times on these requisitions; have sometimes looked at the contracts; I am now litigating a case where there was a gross *departure from the terms of the contract, and I refused to pay*; I was sued, they contending that I could not go behind the requisition of the Commissioner; the Court decided that if the certificate of the Inspector and Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips, and the requisitions had been in due form, there would have been a question whether I could go behind them, but there was a flaw in the drawing up of the papers; in the matter of requisitions, they have to refer to the appropriations from which they are to be taken.

BY ALDERMAN ELY—Are requisitions ever recognized by you that do not specify on their face the object for which the money is appropriated? A.—They do not always put it in the requisition, but under a requirement of mine I am furnished with a statement or slip of the object; they are not required to do so under the ordinances; they used to draw $50,000 at one time, and expend it for perhaps fifty different purposes, and make a return every month for what they had expended the money; I knew that this *Walker* matter had been made by arrangement with the Mayor and Street Commissioner; I had not heard particularly about this ship until after this arrangement had been made; Mr. DONOH called to see me several times about it; I think I was spoken to by the Mayor, and I had conversations with the Street Commissioner in regard to raising the ship.

QUESTION BY THE COMMITTEE—Did you tell the Mayor that he was the proper person to do it, and that he ought to do it, and had the power by law? A.—I do not recollect ever having said so to him; I think I told him it was very desirable to have it removed.

QUESTION BY ALDERMAN VARIAN—Did you tell him he had better do it? A.—I don't recollect ever telling him so.

Q.—During these twenty months have you ever heard that anybody's health has been injured by this vessel? A.—I don't recollect ever hearing it.

Q.—Do you suppose that the rights of the City can be maintained against the ship, cargo, &c. &c. to recover the expense of raising this wreck? A.—In the few cases I know of, we have claimed to hold the property, and have sold the vessels to pay it; they have been cases mostly where no one claimed the vessel.

QUESTION BY ALDERMAN ELY—Do you suppose if the City authorities ordered the removal of this ship, and it was consummated, that the City is liable to pay the wharfage to the owners of the pier? A.—I don't know as to that; it may be a law question; I am not familiar with it.

Q.—Ought not the owners to have been directed first to remove her? A.—I think so, and I understood that the underwriters were endeavoring to have it done.

Q.—Did you ever advise it to be done as a sanitary measure? A.—On that subject I stand clear of sanitary measures; I take this ground: I did not concur in the notion that it was necessary for the Common Council last year to hire horses and carts, &c., and have the streets cleaned as a Board of Health, but the law having given them the power, I paid and made no issue on the subject; I don't pretend to be as good a judge as those specially appointed to judge what is prejudicial to health.

Q.—If the Board had ordered HENRY ARCHERITUS to have done it, would you have paid it? A.—Certainly; I would not have questioned their agent.

Q.—Have you had a notice of an assignment of [illegible]

Q.—Had the Comptroller the finest Corporation [illegible] anything to do with making the contract with JONES? A.—I had not; I have given no direction.

Q.—Which officer of the City Government is the proper one to endorse the claim for the expense of removing the vessel? A.—The board [illegible] it should be necessary to use it [illegible] by the Finance Department. I don't recollect this case with Mr. FURSY [illegible] A bond for $6,000 is all the security I have [illegible] the Mayor has that the [illegible]

Alderman VOORHIS—[illegible] Mayor is not doing business on [illegible] City, when he requires a bond of [illegible] security for $12,000. To be sure, one of the sureties may be worth $150,000; but you [illegible] him for only $6,000. I don't do business in [illegible] way.

COMPTROLLER—They may rely on the [illegible]

Alderman HENNESSY—They can [illegible] vessel, as soon as she is raised, will be [illegible] the proper owners, [illegible] laws of the United States.

Alderman VOORHIS—How did you [illegible] warrant? A.—On account of Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Q.—Ought it not to have been drawn for [illegible] of Public Health? A.—Those will be [illegible] in regard to it; I should say that [illegible] may be removed under any of these [illegible]

[A rambling discussion here followed as to the authority of the Comptroller.]

Commissioner [illegible] would have [illegible] action on the Morgan contract, even if he had [illegible]

Alderman VOORHIS—I think the [illegible] power to hire, no right to contract [illegible] Mayor ought to have advertised for the [illegible] days, in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

The Comptroller further said, that on [illegible] the balance coming due on the contract, he could not decide; he wished to reserve himself until the ship was up.

Nathaniel S. Wing, sworn: I am engaged in raising the ship employed by Darius E. [illegible]

Question—Have you ever discovered anything offensive or unpleasant, which you suppose [illegible] from that ship or cargo? A.—No, Sir; never [illegible] even the shadow of an odor [illegible] small canoe from her; never heard any [illegible] that there was; the top of the vessel before [illegible] was 12 feet at half water; if everything [illegible] and we succeed in raising the wreck in [illegible] days it will cost between $3,000 and $4,000; perhaps less, perhaps more.

James Corder sworn: The witness gave the following statement: I made an agreement to raise the vessel with Captain J. S. Lewis who had a contract [with the owners of the ship] at the commencement, as I have [illegible] formed; my contract bound me to [illegible] on the 27th of April, and I [illegible] steps to fulfill it; on the 28th I got my [illegible] a lot of it on the dock; on Monday [illegible] 30, I commenced operations; [illegible] carpenters and some oarsmen to repair [illegible] was to use; eight ship carpenters [illegible] ber for raising the wreck, and also three [illegible] aid me in my operations; my calculation was to raise her 12 to 14 feet out of water; I worked until the first Saturday in May, (the 5th of May,) and would have raised her in eight days from [illegible] I was forced to abandon her through the [illegible] Mr. THOMAS DOYLE, the Dock Master of the Fourth Ward; it was done in the [illegible] Tuesday, May 1, as I was informed by Mr. WHITE, who was in my employ; Mr. DOYLE ordered him to remove the brig opposite to the end of the pier, which on remonstrance he did; he [illegible] her brought partly back; on Wednesday Mr. DOYLE came down again, and told me he was authorized by the Mayor and Comptroller to have that brig taken to the end of the pier; I told him would give me twenty-five minutes to remove it; I refused and he put men on board and had it removed to the end of the pier, where it subsequently sunk; I continued, however, to work on the timber until the 5th of May when I was [illegible] quit; I would have had the vessel up in [illegible] if left alone; I had a written agreement with Lewis; I offered to take it for $1,000 and Lewis said that would be too much, and so he [illegible] to the cashier and furnished the money, it was agreed that I was to spend what I had, [illegible] Lewis was to furnish the balance; I was to have $600 for my trouble in raising her; I had no cargo out of the vessel; I was to have no expenses or remuneration whatever, except as above stated; I went to Mr. BYRNE and Mr. GOODRICH, lawyers, and BYRNE said that as Doyle had possession I need not trouble myself about it; Walter R. Jones came on the dock on the 5th of May and said I should be paid for all the work and expenses I had incurred.

The Committee was about to adjourn, when the witness said that he would like to make a further statement.

He said—Mr. JONES wanted me to make out my bill; I did so, and took it to his office, who then told me to make it out to the Mayor; this was done, and then he said I had better make it out to the Mayor and Common Council; James Clark then made it out so; I then came up to the Mayor with JONES; he went in before me; I was called in soon, and the Mayor said I should be paid every dollar of what I had spent on the wreck; afterwards he said Mr. JONES will see that you are paid every dollar; he then told me to come again and he would take my bill into consideration; I came again to the Mayor's Office on the 20th of May and the moment he saw me he said, "Mr. COMPTON, as to your bill, I can do nothing for you; at least Saturday week I saw JONES and told him that he had seen the Mayor and the Mayor had said *I would be paid every dollar I had paid on the wreck*, "to take it easy. [Great Laughter.]

I spent $186, and owe enough more to make $250, without including pay for my services.

The Mayor told me in all these times that I should be paid and JONES told me the Mayor said he would pay me.

Mr. JONES told me that the Mayor was to pay half of my bill, and he was to pay the other half; Mr. JONES told me this in the Mayor's Office, in the presence of the Mayor; no one else was present.

The Mayor heard it, and said: "That will be all right, Mr COMPTON."

John Winters—Watchman of the wreck, was sworn, and confirmed Mr. COMPTON's statement in regard to the removal of the brig to the end of the pier, and that DOYLE represented himself to him as Harbor-Master.

The Committee adjourned until this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Literary Union.

We understand there is to be held in Syracuse on Wednesday, the 1st of August, a Convention of Delegates from the several Library and Literary Associations of the State of New-York; the object of which is to unite upon some plan for bringing forward, under favorable auspices, the names of serial lectures, and to take action upon whatever matters may be of common interest.

This Convention is got up under the auspices of Mr. DOUGLAS LEMINGWELL, the President of the New-York City Literary Union, who is now canvassing the State in this connection. Mr. L. proposes for a general union of the Literary Societies in different parts of the State, so as to have a series of lectures in common, has been very favorably received by the Associations already formed in the leading towns.

Recent Death.

The Albany Journal regrets to hear of the death of JOHN BLANEY, of Otsego, Otsego County, who died on the 14th inst., and says: He was a man of remarkable energy of character, [illegible] social attachments, of sound judgment and [illegible] sive influence. He was an active [illegible] more than half a century, and was always [illegible] He was a member of the Assembly in 1819, [illegible] and '24, and, at different periods, held [illegible] portant offices, the duties of all which he discharged with intelligent fidelity. He enjoyed the confidence and friendship of all who knew him, and he goes down to the grave, after a long life of [illegible] lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances who knew his worth and appreciated his [illegible] He was 73 years of age.

LUKE F. NEWLING, of Albany, died on the 16th in the 63d year of his age. The Albany Journal says he was for more than a quarter of a century the Hio of the social circle, and the friend and friend of all who knew him.

☞ The population of Niagara Falls village, as shown by the Census, is 3,078—an increase within the last two years of about 1,300. Niagara City has 1,165.

FROM DOWN EAST.

[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Thomaston, Maine, Friday, July 13, 1855.

Next to Mount Vernon, the residence and burial-place of Gen. Knox should be held in veneration by every patriotic American. Beyond this immediate neighborhood, however, so little seems to be known of the locality, that a brief description may not be inappropriate. This illustrious soldier and statesman, retiring from public life in 1795, selected this spot on the banks of St. George's River for his home, and built a mansion which was a palace in its proportions, and called a chateau by [illegible] named by him "Montpelier." Here the General and Mrs. Knox exercised that unbounded hospitality then in vogue among wealthy [illegible]. The wilds of Maine were then enlivened by brilliant parties from New-York and Philadelphia, and often by visitors from France. Louis Philippe and his brothers—the Duc de Montpensier and Count de Beaujolois, passed some time with Gen. Knox at his Winter residence in Boston, and the Duc de Liancourt was also a guest at the Summer home in Thomaston. The late Mrs. Thatcher, the eldest daughter of Gen. Knox, who was my friend and correspondent, remembered this unhappy exile, deprived of his all by the French Revolution. One day, in a fit of despondency he exclaimed, striking his forehead: "I have three dukedoms on my head, and not one whole coat to my back!" The kindness of his [illegible] soon replenished his wardrobe. The second Summer of the residence of the Knox family in Maine, Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, and her sister, Miss Willing, afterwards engaged to Louis Philippe, with others, spent several weeks at "Montpelier." At this time, Bingham & Baring purchased a million of acres on the Kennebec. Mrs. Bingham had lately returned from Paris, and introduced some new customs into the fashionable society of Philadelphia, among which was that of having guests announced by servants stationed at different points, from the entrance to the drawing-room. One evening, a gentleman, who was afterwards President of the United States, came to a large party at her house, and hearing his name called out repeatedly, supposed, in his Republican simplicity, that it was to hurry his movements. "Coming, coming," he cried, in reply to each announcement, and at last, impatiently: "Coming—as soon as I can get my great coat off."

At one celebration of the Fourth of July, Gen. Knox invited all the people of the county to dine at his house. The mansion and grounds were filled with guests; the women brought their infants and laid them to sleep in the spacious chambers; the tables were set in the long piazzas which extended on all sides on the lower and upper stories, and the groves were vocal with music and conversation. Such entertainments, however, became too expensive to be repeated, as the country grew in population; moreover, the General's fortune became seriously impaired by his prodigal hospitality. More severe domestic calamities, in the loss of children, overtook them, and the sudden death of General Knox left Mrs. Knox desolate in heart and straitened in means. Her eighteen years of widowhood were passed in this beautiful retreat. Her lofty independence of character, and intellectual force, caused her to be thought proud, haughty and repulsive, by those who knew her slightly; but others bore testimony to her womanly feeling, strong sympathy and active benevolence. She died in June, 1824, aged 68, leaving three children, who have followed her to the tomb. It was at the invitation of the last survivor, Mrs. Thatcher, that I first resolved on visiting Thomaston. She, too, lies buried among the shades of Montpelier. The venerable mansion is now sold, and is tenanted by several families. The extensive piazzas are removed; many of the trees cut down; the shrubbery allowed to grow wild, and the lawns plowed and sown with grain. But enough remains to show that it has been the home of opulence and taste. The wide halls and staircases are decorated with paper in the antique style, resembling tapestry, with figures dressed in old costume, and in one of the parlors the ancient carpet, plain in pattern and of dull colors, covers the floor. This room has two large square mirrors, with narrow frames, in the old style. The General's library and the china closet open from this apartment. The "oval room" contained the family portraits, many of which are removed; but there is an admirable portrait of Gen. Knox, in full uniform, and one of Thos. Flucker, the brother of Mrs. Knox; and above an old-fashioned semi-circular sideboard, is a large space where hung Gen. Waldo's picture, Mrs. Flucker's occupying the other end. There is a very large mahogany book-case, the doors below ornamented with inlaid work; this was said to have been brought from the Tuileries. The old square sideboard and large round table had evidently seen much use. Two oval mirrors, curiously bordered, hung on the walls, and there was Mrs. Knox's own toilet glass, with small drawers—all to be removed shortly by the heirs of her descendants.

The front view from the drawing-room windows is magnificent. The calm broad river swells to the foot of the sloping lawn shaded by majestic trees; groves of deep shade are on either side, and luxuriant shrubbery, now in exuberant and tangled growth. The [illegible] fling their perfume on the air as when the mistress of all this beauty trained them with her own hand; and a superb view is commanded of the villages in the distance, on the opposite side of the water.

Above stairs we were shown the state-bed with its silken damask draperies, in which noble, perhaps royal visitors, slumbered, with the General's private secretary, mirror-fronted, with gilded handles, and decorated richly with inlaid work. This, also, was imported from the Tuileries. One of the [illegible]—who accompanied us—opened a drawer and took out a large bag, which he said contained all letters that had passed between General and Mrs. Knox before their marriage, and during all the course of the Revolution. What a mine of treasure was there! What a flood of light would those letters throw on portions of the history of the Republic, and what romance of real life would they unfold! The growth of love in the bosom of the young soldier as yet unknown to fame—the struggles between pride, duty, and affection, in the heart of the high-born maiden—the feelings of both during the alternations of storm and gloom, and trembling hope, that marked the eventful war—all disclosed, portrayed in the warm colors of living truth! The superior mind and energies, and the active life of Mrs. Knox, would make her letters most interesting; and what a picture of the times and the leading men of the period! Many official papers were hurriedly thrust into the cabinet. One, taken up at random, was a letter dictated in 1800, by Mrs. Martha Washington, to General and Mrs. Knox, thanking them for their condolence upon the loss of her illustrious husband. A small closet, lighted by one window, and semi-oval in shape, opens out of a large chamber; this was the dressing-room of Mrs. Knox. The papering of these rooms is in excellent condition, but the removal of most of the old fashioned furniture deprives them of their venerable appearance.

The sides of the square cupola are glazed, and admit abundance of light to the upper rooms. We ascended to the roof, which is guarded by railings, and commands a splendid view more than seven miles down the river. The trees in the grounds, which show beautifully from this elevation, are chiefly locust, balm of Gilead, elm, spruce and cedar, interspersed with the brilliant verdure of fresh shrubbery. The villages of Thomaston and St. George lay like a map under the eye.

A large room in the garret is appropriated to unassorted family papers, which fill several barrels, besides a large heap on the floor. There are files of old newspapers and pamphlets, yellow with time; military accounts and orders; French political publications of the time of the Revolution; secret memoirs of distinguished persons; and innumerable letters from almost every known individual of the day. A vast correspondence the General's must have been during the war, for copies of his military instructions are in great profusion. It was a rare and curious sight—the sanctum of one so celebrated—where the secret motives of the actions of his life might be read by any one at leisure to examine the records lying in such abundance around us—silent, yet how eloquent, records of the eventful past!

The tomb of General Knox is near the mansion, under his favorite oak a little to the left, and overlooking the river. A large family vault contains his remains and those of Mrs. Knox and nine children who died young, and a monument is inscribed with their names. One side bears this inscription: "The tomb of Major General Henry Knox, who died October 25, 1806, aged 56."

"'Tis Fate's decree; farewell thy just renown,
The Hero's honor and the good man's crown."

"The Knox-place" is much visited, and has been the pride of Thomaston, but with the removal of the furniture, and even the ashes of the dead, which is in contemplation, and the occupancy of the house by strangers, the very memory of the noble hearts that once throbbed here with joy and sorrow, will be among the faded things of tradition by the time another generation has passed away.

The utilitarian spirit of the age seems to have banished even from this village, in some measure, a reverence for bygone times. Some of the old people tell of a "Leatherstocking" that was wont to visit the settlement when they were children. He lived a solitary life in the woods, clothed in skins, and subsisting on the products of the chase. His intercourse with the settlers was only in exchanging his furs for ammunition, &c., but he sometimes entertained the wandering hunter with his camp fare, and tales of his wild adventures. His grotesque appearance, his hairy costume, beard descending to his breast, and white locks streaming to the wind, made his appearance memorable. It was said his mysterious behavior was owing to disappointment in love. He followed hunting and trapping from the Kennebec to the Penobscot, and when at last his hunting-range became gradually more and more limited by the encroaching settlements, and his natural powers abated, he was compelled to accept succor from his fellow men, and is said to have died a pauper in one of the towns that had sprung up beneath his eye on the borders of the Penobscot. Such a character, belonging to the primeval scenery of the country, will never appear again. The race of people who trade and eat their doughnuts in this vicinity at the present day, have little of romance left among them.

S. F. E.

Western New-York—Scenery—Productiveness of the Soil—Yates County, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Penn Yan, Monday, July 16, 1855.

Though the interior of Western New-York has rural scenery in its hills and valleys of unsurpassed beauty, its numerous Lakes add a charm to it, as does the diamond to its setting, or a bright eye to woman. The undulating and generally like appearance of the country—constantly changing in its appearance to the traveler without any marked change—would soon become monotonous, unless there was a Keuka, a Seneca, or a Skeneateles to deck the valleys with its bright drapery, and light up the hills as the smile of the "Great Spirit."

There are no mountains or abrupt hills as in the southern, eastern, or northern part of the State, but there are gradual elevations, which reach to hundreds of feet above the lakes, from which there is a range of vision of twenty and thirty miles. Such is the case from Bluff Point on the Keuka or Crooked Lake, and from the Summit between the Seneca and Cayuga. From such elevations the country appears in vast, rolled up ridges, leaving deep, rocky gulfs between, filled up with the cool, pure tricklings of springs. The depth of these lakes, and the rise of country from them, though so gradual as scarcely to be marked when a short distance back, is the cause of their remarkable purity of water. A lake in a level country must necessarily receive its waters from a distance, and therefore the impurities of extended drainage, while these lakes with scarcely any inlets, and a direct drainage of country of but five to ten miles, must necessarily be made up with springs and deep under drainage. This is not only shown in their geography, but the remarkable coolness of their waters in Summer, and exemption from ice in the Winter. Some of them do not freeze over at all, and others but slightly in Winter. The Seneca has never frozen over but once, before last Winter, in the memory of the oldest settlers, and notwithstanding the severity of last Winter, it was but skimmed over with ice, and to effect that much old Boreas had to throw in a small piece of the North Pole and blow himself empty.

The Cayuga freezes over mostly, but not entirely, and the Keuka does not until the latter and coldest part of the Winter, and then it forms a fine specimen of ice for our ice-houses of six inches thick.

There is nothing more remarkable in this lake region than the general productiveness of the soil, and its adaptation, together with the favorable climate, for raising almost everything. An enterprising young proprietor of a twenty acre lot, finds he has a tooth that aches once a year to be filled with a sweet [illegible] that he cannot afford it,—some have some, though—thinks he can raise them—tries it and the void is filled. Another does like that "Sweet Hawna" sent to his wife,—it is so cheerful,—such delicious dreamings and floating upward of the tired spirit on invisible wings. But he can't afford it under the *present circumstances.* It is now necessary to appropriate the old cigar fund to the buying of a new bonnet twice a year, &c., &c. But he hears that somebody has raised tobacco in the State—he tries it—succeeds and smokes to his content. So with almost all the essential luxuries and substantials. Less than a hundred miles south the early frosts destroy nearly all the fruit blossoms, and the same distance north the Winters are too cold, while here there is an abundance of fruits of some kind every year. The wheat that took the premium at the World's Fair was raised here, and the Genesee flour stands the highest for quality in the market. And this superiority of quality holds good of most of the productions of Genesee County.

Penn Yan, a village of about 2,500 inhabitants, is situated in a valley a mile below Keuka Lake, on its outlet. It is a very pretty country town, and lies nestled snugly among the hills but a short distance from the classic ground of Italy and the hills of Jerusalem, and is watched over by the sages of antiquity—Seneca and Milo—(Towns.)

The greatest attraction around the lake is Bluff Point, a high piece of country that fills the two arms of the lake, (and very lovely too,) rising, at its extremity, some 800 feet above the water. From this elevation a very wide range of country is presented that is well worth a journey to see. On each side are the two arms of the lake, and directly in front, winding off gracefully among the hills, is the main body, and off to the east some fifteen miles, may just be seen the Seneca that Percival has made celebrated in song as the "Silver Lake." The Keuka is 22 miles long, and of an average width of one mile, and is well stocked with fish. A ride up this lake on its fine little steamer cannot be equaled, perhaps, for beautiful scenery, except among the Highlands of the Hudson. At its foot the country rises quite gradually, and as you approach the bluff, and the head, the shores become more abrupt and the scenery assumes a bold and manly look that makes Bluff Point appear so appropriately wedded to the fair sister of the hills.

The Seneca is a much larger lake, and the scenery is much like that of the Keuka, but from the greater width of its waters it has not the picturesque and concentrated beauty that make the latter quite unrivaled for its lake scenery.

The Cayuga is next in line to the Seneca, but there not being so great a rise of country from its shores as the latter, it has not so bold and attractive an appearance. Ithaca lies near the head of the Cayuga, entirely surrounded, except on the lake side, by an unbroken amphitheatre of hills. The build of the country is in the shape of a modern theatre. The village we might imagine the orchestra, (though it may not be celebrated for its music,) and the lake the stage,—and back on the encircling hills would be plenty of room for the spectators. Should Barnum ever bring over Louis Napoleon, or some other lion of the East, we would suggest this as a beautifully decorated and sufficiently capacious place for exhibition.

But as the real little beauty of all these lakes—the fair country girl, bright with smiles, and a graceful form—hair combed smoothly back from a pure and fair brow, and eyes sparkling as the sunlight—commend to me the beautiful Skeneateles. The green fields come down so confidingly to its waters, and the brave old oaks reach over it so lovingly in its sweet repose with their brawny arms, as if to caress a sister. The land rises gently from its shores, and the appearance of the farms and residences has an air of such trim and well kept neatness, that it gives the lake a peculiarly country-home attractiveness.

The Canandaigua Lake is the least interesting, perhaps, of all that I have mentioned. The water is shallow, and the scenery around it tamer. But the village at its foot is, in our opinion, the most beautiful of any in the State. There is much wealth in Canandaigua, and no pains or expense has been spared, not only in adorning the streets, but the inhabitants seem to have vied with each other in adding new attractions to their yards and residences. Instead of the lake's adding to the attraction of the village, the village lends beauty to it, as it gracefully reclines on the sloping bank, clothed in all its rich habiliments, as a city belle in country dress, bathing her feet in its waters.

Keuka.

The Worms, the Millers and the Eggs.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Much has been and is being said in reference to "the worms" that infest our trees, and which are so uniformly voted a nuisance. Dreaded, repulsive and destructive little insect; strange so many should detest and seek its destruction, yet manifest so little interest in studying its instructive habits, were it for no higher purpose than to determine the most judicious course to accomplish their purpose—its destruction. Hatched in the tree, fed and nurtured therein, well might the loathsome insect laugh at the wiseacre who would girdle his tree with a zone of tar, or lay a trench about its base; for, possessing, as it does, facilities for constructing at will its own means of descent and return, it can well afford contempt for all such snares against its native freedom and existence. In like manner, a war waged against the lightsome, flitting miller, by means of bonfires, for purposes of ultimate destruction of the crawling pest, were as profitless as the Crimean struggle, and would prove as vainglorious to the besiegers.

My friends, study the habits of insects, if you would direct aright your means of destruction. The eggs providing for the next generation of worms are in the tree; to be found, on inspection, any time between this and the coming Spring, situated in the angles of twigs, the under side of branches, or between the ribs of bark, in little clusters, where they are deposited by the insect during its transformative stage, after it ceases to be a worm, and before it properly becomes a miller, as close observation proves. Time and the genial warmth of Spring—that same which unfolds the buds and develops the young leaves—closes the period of incubation, and brings forth the small, but greedy worm, to feed and mature—during the progress of which they are very lively and destructive. The worm never travels without spinning along its silken web—thus providing against all accidents of dislodgement.

This is the only period at which their destruction can be effectually accomplished, and may be done in this wise: At mid-day, or during the hours of warmest sunshine, when the worms are most active, particularly if there happens to be but little wind, a sudden jar—the hand on small trees will do, a mallet for larger ones—vigorously applied for two or three blows, and hosts of them are at once dislodged; but they will fall but little distance at first, remaining suspended by their webs, and after a few moments respite will simultaneously commence to reascend—when, if the jar be again renewed, the greater portion will be brought to the ground, and you can destroy them as you will. Every web must be broken, or its author will again return to the tree. I have found an old broom extremely serviceable, both to break the webs and to destroy the worms. This operation, repeated three or four days in succession, will effectually clear every worm from the trees. Such is my experience; and I have slain my thousands and tens of thousands, and, what is more, saved the verdure on my trees, and likewise shall measurably escape the destructive host in the coming season.

When the worm has matured, obedient to its instincts, it seeks a place least liable to be disturbed, generally somewhere amid the angles and crevices found on the tree, there to spin its silken winding sheet—and, enfolding itself therein, cocoon-like, hides from the eye of the observer the loathsome worm. After a period of five or six days, the insect again makes its appearance, but neither a worm nor a miller, yet bearing the semblance of each; a greatly disproportioned body for a worm, and still wanting in wings to constitute it a true moth or miller; even the rudiments of the future wings at first can with difficulty be seen—yet they are rapidly and speedily developed, in less than twelve hours. During this period of ultimate development of the miller, it deposits the eggs in a single cluster within an inch or so of its cast-off shell, loses its disproportion of body, and gains its perfect wings. When these phenomena are accomplished, then and not till then, flits away your gay and sportive miller. Its labor done, posterity secured, for the future it is a harmless and innocent thing. Born to the sunshine, it sips a few nectar sweets, lives a fleeting Summer, and is gone.

Mr. Editor, a constant reader of your valuable journal, I have frequently met with articles by different correspondents on this subject of "Worms," but as my observations of the habits of this "pest of the season" were not yet concluded, I could not speak advisedly, and hence deemed it more wise and prudent to keep my own counsel. But not so now. I have studied the insect well, through all its varied changes, and can speak from knowledge derived from such observation. Among others is your correspondent "P.," in Friday's paper. I would suggest that, if he had observed more closely, he would not have declared such wholesale, not to say wicked, destruction of the sportive innocent miller, or the gayer butterfly, as a means of destroying the worms. If he can destroy the eggs, well and good, but he will find it an impracticable undertaking—destruction of the worms is certainly more attainable and most sure of success, if my suggestions are carried out; but to destroy the miller after it has once spread its wings to fly, is not only useless, but cruel; for I can assure him beyond controversy, that the eggs are deposited before hardly the slightest semblance of wings are developed. Such is the law with the whole tribe of butterflies, so far as my observation goes.

Brooklyn, July 16, 1855. ALEXIS.

The Emperor Napoleon has addressed a letter of condolence to the widow of Gen. Brunet, who fell in the attack on the Malakoff tower, expressing his deep sympathy at the loss she and the nation have sustained by the death of her heroic husband.

It is stated that U. S. Secretary Marcy proposes to rusticate for a few weeks at Fairfield. Mrs. Daniel Webster will spend a part of the Summer at Marshfield.

The Duke of Newcastle has sailed for the Crimea.

Bronze Statuary—Manufacturing Establishment in Massachusetts.

There is an establishment at Chicopee, Mass., which has acquired a good deal of fame for the superior swords and cannons which are there manufactured. It is known as the Ames Manufacturing Company, and though already distinguished in one branch of manufacture, is destined, if we mistake not, to reach a higher fame for the assistance which it is rendering to American Art. We refer to the casting of Statues in bronze, and confess that till a recent visit to the establishment we were not fully aware of its success.

Casting in bronze is said by those skilled in it to be accompanied with many difficulties, or at least that perfection of it which is necessary for statuary. Some years ago the Ames Company determined to attempt it, and obtained the services of a German said to be skilled in the business. On his arrival at Chicopee, he at once commenced his experiments and attempts, but they all failed and he left the Company in a more discouraged condition than before. His experiments and proceedings had been watched by a man who had had experience in casting cannon, and who after a time informed the Company that he believed he could tell wherein the German had failed, and by correcting his error could make perfect casts. He was encouraged to make the attempt, and his very first trial was successful, and he produced the cast which is over Appleton's Bookstore in this city. He thus established another triumph of American Mechanics and opened a new opportunity for profit to the Company.

From this first success the manufacture has gone forward, and now some of our best artists are availing themselves of it to make permanent their beautiful conceptions. At present there are a few of their works at the Ames establishment, either just completed or in the process of casting. Greenough's "Shepherd Boy" is finished, only waiting for its perfection, that it should become sufficiently oxydized to remove its brilliant polish, which by its irregular reflection of light dazzles and prevents one from observing the expression of the face and some of the other excellences of the statue. This requires time, for though it may be hastened by a high temperature, it is better done by time alone. The figure is that of a youth who, having robbed an eagle's nest and carried away one of its young, is attacked by the parent bird. He kneels upon his right knee, stooping forward a little, as if borne down by the sudden and savage attack of the bird, which has alighted between his shoulders and is tearing at him with her beak and talons. In his right hand is a curved knife; his crook has fallen on the ground, while the young bird lies before him in that collapsed condition which so often surprises children when they first see young robins, not as they have imagined them, a miniature though perfect bird, but a large mouth with scrawny legs and wings attached. His face, turned towards the left shoulder, well expresses his surprise and terror as he looks at his assailant, though the muscular development and energy which are visible in every line leave no doubt as to his success in the conflict. Both the figure of the youth and that of the bird are well designed and well executed, while the finish of both is minute. The plumage of the bird, especially that of the tail and wings, has been carefully, accurately and minutely wrought up, and is so faithful as to strike every one.

A statuette of Webster and a small bust of Henry Clay were in the counting-room of the establishment, and copies of them are not very rare in the country. Clay's does not strike one as particularly excellent as a likeness, but Webster's is perfect in its resemblance to him in his last years. The artist, (Greenough,) has given, by adopting a full length, not only a true resemblance in the face, but in the figure and position quite as much accuracy and force. A copy ought to be in the possession of all the admirers of that distinguished statesman who have sufficient means.

In the building where the castings are made, there are two rooms, to which a friend gained us admission. In the outer, among other materials, we were chiefly struck on entrance by the appearance of a highly respectable pair of legs, in short clothes, which, with a portion of a fur trimmed frock, were standing "at ease," with a portly cane held near them by a hand. In a box near by was the body of a horse without head, legs, or tail, but ready saddled, as if the respectable legs were intending to go abroad, and certainly it would have been a great go, for both were of colossal size. In the innermost penetration were found the horse's tail and the head and body pertaining to the respectable legs. But the large and venerable head was half buried in black sand, from which the benignant smile of the face beamed out most strikingly, as if it did not at all feel the ignominy of being so treated. Side by side, in one corner, stood the model of the colossal statue of Clinton, which is now at Greenwood, and that of the statuette of Webster, which has before been spoken of. The Colossus, in his toga, towered high above us, and still the pigmy impressed one with at least as much dignity and character. Parts of angels, castings of fruit and other fragments, not always of mortality, lay scattered about. This is the casting room, and the benignant face with the respectable legs constitute the model of the statue of Franklin, intended to be placed in front of the Massachusetts State-House. It is by Greenough, and is declared to be, when entire, very excellent. Its head is bare, and the expression of the face very pleasing, so far as one could judge, when it was lying down for its mould to be taken. The three cornered hat is held easily by the left hand, and an easy fur trimmed frock coat makes a more agreeable costume than the classic toga, while the close-fitting stockings which accompany the "small clothes" seem to answer every purpose of the bare legs of the classic. The fragments of horse scattered about in colossal dimensions are from the model for the equestrian statue of Washington, which is to adorn our Union-square, and is by the same artist that designed the statue of De Witt Clinton, to which reference has been made.

For out door exposure in our climate, these castings would seem to answer a better purpose than marble figures, while the possibility of their exact repetition is unlimited. It is a fair question, too, whether or not the deep rich brown which they assume is not better for our clear and brilliant climate than the more dazzling white of the purest Carrara.

Brooklyn Public Schools.

On Monday last School No. 9, in the Ninth Ward, on Prospect Hill, was visited by Messrs. Bulkly, Anthony and Brinsmade, accompanied by our reporter. This is a mixed school. The school-house is of wood, and splendidly situated, overlooking an immense region, and commanding a sweeping view of the Bay, cities, islands, the Narrows, &c. There is a Catholic School in the neighborhood, which has reduced the attendance considerably. In the Grammar School, under the care of Mr. Edwin Stafford, the register was 67. An assistant or floating teacher should be supplied to this school, to aid in both departments. No. 9 is under the official care of Messrs. Murdock, Crane, and Polhemus. Mr. Murdock's name occurs very frequently in the visitors' book, and we learn that he is an efficient school officer. The building will seat 350. The present property should be disposed of, and a more central and convenient site secured, to accommodate the population now, as the lands are cheap. The furniture is about as bad as it could well be. The pupils appeared intelligent and orderly. The Principal looked overworked. The Primary School has a register of 147 girls and boys, under the care of Miss Caroline Knapp and Miss Margaret Perry. This school is well disciplined, and has intelligent and faithful teachers, who deserve well of the public. Parents, as usual, seldom visit the school, and the attendance is very irregular, yet the school is in fair condition. Mr. Wells teaches music.

We called at Public School No. 11, in Washington-avenue, between Lafayette-street and Yates-avenue. The school building is of wood, stands on a lot 180x200 feet, back from the street, will seat about 600 pupils, and has near double that number of applicants for admission. The pupils are from a fine neighborhood, and the children of the wealthy and most respectable citizens are in the school. This school is under the care of B. F. Libbey, Misses Susan O. Blake and Sarah Bindell, assistants, with a register of 166. The teachers are faithful, and the school is in a healthy, progressing condition. A new building will have to be erected very soon, as the situation is unsurpassed, and the school must soon become one of the largest in the city.

In the Girls' Grammar School, under the care of Miss Caroline Van Tuyl, Principal, Misses Mathews and Harriet Meade, Assistants, the register is 160. The school is in good condition, and exceedingly comfortable. In the Primary School for girls and boys the register is 185, under the care of Miss Emily Jones—a good assistant teacher should be supplied. No. 11 was organized in 1845. The teachers are intelligent and devoted. Parents seldom visit the school. There is a library of 600 volumes, a cabinet of specimens, and some philosophical apparatus belonging to it. This closes our visits to the schools of Brooklyn proper.

THE COLLEGES.

Commencements, &c.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

Commencement day was the 11th. The number of students was larger than last year. Two new Professors—Fisk and Porter—have been added to the Faculty during the last year. Prof. Lathrop's place in the department of Chemistry and Natural History, is still vacant. It is contemplated to remodel the preparatory department, making it more distinct from the regular College classes; while it is hoped that both may be rendered more efficient by the change. The endowment of the College is not yet complete, though it has a pecuniary basis of not less than $90,000. A considerable part of this, however, is in lands as yet unproductive. The classes for next year promise now to be larger than during any previous year.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

The Providence *Journal* states that Mr. Albert Harkness has been appointed to the Professorship of the Greek language and Literature in Brown University. Mr. Harkness has unusual qualifications for the post, having graduated at the University in 1842, with the highest honors, and having since been engaged in teaching the ancient languages. He has recently returned from Europe, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Bonn, and passed some time at Rome and Athens.

INDIANA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Professor G. W. Hoss has been elected President of the Indiana Female College.

MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY.

The Eighteenth Anniversary of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary will take place on Thursday, Aug. 2, and will be connected with a public examination, which will commence on Tuesday, A. M., July 31, and close on Thursday, A. M., Aug. 2. The Annual Address will be delivered on Thurday, Aug. 2, by President Woolsey, of Yale College. Exercises to commence at 11 o'clock.

Charles C. Jewett, late librarian to the Smithsonian Institute, has been elected Professor of Rhetoric in Columbian College, Washington. Rev. Dr. Binney, of Georgia, will enter upon his duties as President of the same institution, at the commencement of the next term.

Commencement on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at Union, Lafayette, Rutgers, and Hamilton Colleges; on Thursday, the 26th, at Yale, Dartmouth, Hobart, and Marietta Colleges.

FREE WILL BAPTIST BIBLICAL SCHOOL.

Rev. Mr. Parsons has given ten thousand dollars for the endowment of the Biblical School at New-Hampton, N. H. The Professorship thus provided for is to be entitled the Parsons' Professorship.

First Trip of the Ericsson.

Steamer Ericsson, Havre, June 30, 1855—3 P. M.

We have just anchored at the mouth of the Seine, 14 days and 3 hours, if the five hours be deducted for difference in time, as I understand is customary with steamers. This has been done on an average daily consumption of 21½ tons of coal. The engines have worked most beautifully and regularly and smoothly, and our boilers have proved themselves able to give all the steam the engines require, and more. Of the ship herself as a sea boat, the passengers do not seem able to speak in sufficiently high terms. Even when rolling heavily in the trough of the sea, she was perfectly easy—no jerk, nor strain of any kind. Our passage might easily have been made in 12½ or 12 days, but for the following circumstances: One of our air pump valves required us to stop for 7½ hours to replace the packing, which was defective in quality; but our most serious hindrance has arisen from the want of surface in the paddles, and from their being so numerous, and therefore so close together as to cut the water into foam and destroy its resistance. This was ascertained by repeated trials, during which it was shown by actual observation, that while with an average of 11 turns of the engines for one 24 hours she made 202 miles on a consumption of 18 tons of coal, in the succeeding 24 hours, with the same weather and sea, with 14 turns of the engines and a consumption of 26½ tons of coal, she only made 208 miles. Exertion of power was therefore useless with such paddles.

As soon as we get into dock, an alteration will be made in them, which our good Captain Lowber thinks will carry her home in twelve days.

There is coal enough left of the 730 tons taken on board at New-York, to carry her back there.

Our passage has been in all respects a most delightful one, and the accommodation, fare and attendance excellent.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Narrow Escape from Death on a Railroad Track.

One of the most extraordinary escapes occurred on the Anderson Branch Railroad in South Carolina. The rock train was moving in good speed on a downward grade, and on turning round a short curve, a man with his hat over his eyes was discovered a few feet in front on the track, meeting the train. The whistle was instantly blown, the breaks put down, and the machinery reversed; onward went the train about 200 yards before it stopped. The engineer looked behind immediately after passing the man, to see, as he expected, the mangled corpse; but seeing nothing of it, he turned in front again, and to his astonishment beheld the unfortunate man sitting on the bumper, with a stick in his hand, knocking the boiler to attract his attention.

Seeing only the upper part of his body, his conclusion was that he had cut him in two, and the man, still alive, was in a more awful condition than if he had been killed outright. But when the train stopped, he was taken off with no other injury than slightly skinned shins, and a small cut on the forehead. It seems that the prongs of the cow-catcher passed between his legs, and threw him on his face, after which he scrambled up and got upon the bumper. He proved to be deaf and dumb. After his scratches were washed, he proceeded on his way.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The trial of County Commissioner John Payton, on a charge of official corruption, was commenced at Cincinnati on the 17th inst. The prevailing opinion seems to be that he is guilty. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of the trial: The facts disclosed in the progress of the trial reveal to the people of this county the causes of our onerous taxation. We can now understand why our County Commissioners have been so anxious to build court-houses, jails, lunatic asylums, etc., etc. If a Commissioner received one hundred dollars for paying a contractor seven hundred for building a bridge, which ought not to have cost more than the bonus the Commissioner was to pocket, we would like to know how large was the "present," as contractor Arnold delicately calls it, which was to be given for the more important jobs and contracts on the court-house, jail and lunatic asylum. If the payment of seven hundred dollars produces one hundred dollars' worth of work to the county, and a one hundred dollar "present" to a County Commissioner, we would like to know what amount of work and what amount of "presents" to the Commissioners, the expenditure of a million of dollars would secure. Perhaps we will be able to tell when we have driven these plunderers from office, and thoroughly investigated their proceedings.

The Galena *Advertiser* gives the following account of a fatal railroad accident: "The Eastern train, due here at 5½ o'clock last evening, about one mile this side of Council Hill station, ran over a cow on the track. The engine and tender passed over the cow, as also the baggage-car. The mail and express-car was thrown off the track and tipped over on the side. The second-class and two next cars were tipped over the embankment and smashed up. The three last cars were left standing on the track. One man, a Canadian Frenchman, whose name we could not learn, had his abdomen literally crushed between two cars, and died in about half an hour. One other Canadian Frenchman was badly injured in the knee. Several others were slightly bruised. The man who was killed and the one who was injured the most severely were standing on the platform of the cars. Had they been in their seats they would not probably have been injured. No blame can possibly be attached to the conductor or engineer, or any one else connected with the cars, as every means in their power were taken to prevent the accident. The cars were descending a heavy grade at the time of the accident."

The following names of Americans have been inscribed on the public registers in Paris since the date of our last notice: Rev. R. H. Clarkson, Illinois; D. Kinney, Cincinnati; E. Dickinson, New-York; L. J. Tonnell, New-York; G. Y. Wetherd, Baltimore; J. G. Gregory and family, New-York; J. [illegible]; J. Easter, Baltimore; G. Chase and family, New-York; S. Becker and wife, New-York; W. G. Fay, Massachusetts; J. T. Burr, Boston; D. M. Sweat and wife, Maine; N. Stow and lady, New-York; Mr. D. A. and Miss Wood, New-York; M. L. Smith, Texas; J. H. Canfield; A. [illegible], Jr., and lady, South Carolina; A. H. Sibley; W. A. Gasquet, New-Orleans; M. Gorgas, Delaware; Major H. Wayne; Dr. Morris; W. D. Kibbey, New-York; T. Edwards, Boston; S. Mitchell, Philadelphia; C. Rhind, New-York; Mitchell Newbould, New-York; J. B. Kiersted, New-York; J. [illegible] and lady, New-York; Mrs. G. Worthington, Cincinnati; S. Brush, New-York; F. G. Allen; J. Farrell, New-York; J. W. Punnett; Mrs. and Miss Walton.

The Baltimore *Patriot* records with great pleasure, an act of heroism performed on yesterday by Acey Dennis, one of the engineers on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. As the cars *en route* for this city were approaching Magnolia, about 100 yards ahead, a child was discovered on the track. Mr. Dennis immediately sounded his whistle and reversed his engine, but finding that the child kept its position, and that it was impossible to arrest the cars, he sprang to the ground, and, by a great effort, succeeded in placing himself on the cow-catcher in time to save the child, by pushing it off the track. This was not accomplished without great personal peril, and in fact he did receive some considerable injury in one of his arms. As soon as the passengers were made acquainted with the facts of the case, a purse of $30 was made up and presented to him, as a token of the high estimation in which they hold his conduct.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, July 17, gives the following instance of death by lightning: "About 1 o'clock to-day, during the shower, the lightning struck the barn of Nathan Perry, between Euclid and St. Clair streets, in the rear of his residence. Two boys by the name of Morris and Theodore Black were at the barn, the former being inside upon some hay which they had been getting in, and the latter sitting in a wagon outside waiting for the rain to subside. The lad Theodore was struck and killed instantly, as well as the horse, and the barn set on fire. The other boy was somewhat shocked but was not seriously injured. The body of Theodore presented a horrible sight. Every portion of the surface was of dark livid color, the flesh actually stripped from the lower limbs and feet. The boys belong to a poor German family, dependant upon their labors for support. The barn and its contents were burnt to the ground."

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 14th says: "We understand that yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, the cars on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road, met with an accident between Atlanta and Kickapoo. A drove of cattle ran on the track, and before the engine could be stopped several were run over. The baggage car was thrown off the track, as were also two passenger cars, which were almost shivered. All the passengers, some twenty or thirty in number, were more or less hurt, but none seriously. An officer from Chicago, with some ten or a dozen convicts, was in one of the cars, taking them to the Alton Penitentiary, and although the prisoners were handcuffed, in the smash, they received comparatively but a few trifling injuries. The locomotive was not thrown off the track, and in a short time afterwards the way was cleared and the party proceeded upon their destination."

The Peoria (Ill.) *News* gives the following account of a horrible juvenile murder: "A small boy, living in the upper part of the city, was yesterday afternoon attacked by two other boys, and with stones so horribly pelted that the unfortunate lad's eyes were beaten out of his head. This atrocious crime was committed, we understand, for the purpose of robbing the child of a small sum of money the young fiends supposed he had. Not knowing the facts in the case, we forbear mentioning names until the affair is more thoroughly investigated. Since writing the above, we learn that the boy has died."

The Romney (Va.) *Intelligencer*, speaking of the murder of Orndorff by M'Donald, a few weeks ago, in Hampshire County, relates a strange coincidence. M'Donald was robbing Lockmiller's house when Orndorff came up, and he shot him for fear of being detected. Fifty years ago M'Donald's grandfather, near the identical spot, was robbing the house of a Mr. Lupton, when Lupton's three children came upon him, and for fear of detection, he murdered, as he supposed, all of them, but fortunately one lived to testify against him, and he was hung.

The white girl, who, a few days since, was found in rather a doubtful situation with a colored gentleman, in a stable on Seneca-street, Cleveland, finally came to a wise conclusion. She and her paramour—the colored individual—appeared before Justice Burgess, and besought him to unite them in the indispensable ties of matrimony, "according to law," which he did; and the amalgamated twain are enjoying all the sweets of matrimonial felicity.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* of June 15, announces that Hon. Solon Borland will hereafter have the editorial control of that paper, in conjunction with Capt. C. C. Danley, the former editor and proprietor. When we last heard of Solon he was about resuming the practice of his profession as a physician, after his return from his exploits in Central America, where President Pierce sent him as United States Minister.

Martin Fleming, a smart and active young man belonging to Portland, was drowned in Hallowell on Monday. He was one of the employés on board the steamer *Governor*, and went into the river to bathe. It is supposed that he struck his head against a rock, in diving. His body was recovered, and every means used to resuscitate life, but without avail. He leaves a wife and two children, as we learn, in rather destitute circumstances.

An unfortunate German, name unknown, died Saturday morning in an awful state of destitution in the upper part of St. Louis. The authorities, of course, gave an order at once for his interment. He had not a single cent for some days previous, and could get no employment. He was proud withal, and his wants were known to but few, and these few frequently assisted him.

Among the promotions in the British army, caused by the death of Lord Raglan, we observe that of Colonel Pakenham, who succeeds Gen. Estcourt as Adjutant General of the forces in the Crimea. He is a nephew of Gen. Packenham, who was beaten by Jackson and lost his life at the battle of New-Orleans. He is but 36 years of age; but this, the London *Times* thinks, is a recommendation rather than a defect.

Last evening at the Virginia Hotel, a pious old lady as she was preparing to go to church, was seen to take a considerable quantity of gold from her trunk, wrap it up carefully in her handkerchief, and put it in her pocket. She remarked that it was her habit, that it kept her mind steady at her devotions, for where the treasure was, there will the heart be also.

Hon. James M. Bunker, like Hon. R. A. Chapman, of Springfield, declines the appointment of Commissioner under the "Personal Liberty bill," and for similar reasons. His letter to Gov. Gardner declining to accept the office, is published in the Boston *Daily Advertiser.*

A man living about forty miles from Cairo, named Evans, was bitten by a mad dog recently; during his paroxysms five men were unable to hold him, and, in compliance with his earnest entreaties, a number of persons placed him between two feather beds, and smothered him to death.

St. Orson Hyde, a Mormon elder and the proprietor of several Salt Lake seraglios, is at present in St. Louis. The object of his visit, it is said, is to make additions to his harem in the persons of ten affianced wives, now in that city, whom he will take measures to transplant to Salt Lake city.

M. Lamartine is about to write "L'Histoire de César," for the Paris *Presse*. George Sand's Autobiography, written for the same journal, already extends over 17 volumes, and there are yet three to appear.

It is estimated that this year the crop of wheat will reach the aggregate of 115,000,000 bushels in the United States. In 1850 it was [illegible], and last year but 70,000,000. This would give an increase over last year of 45,000,000 bushels.

A Protestant lady in St. Louis, with seven of her children, has joined the Hebrew congregation there.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

"The Third City of the Union."

THE BROOKLYN CITY AND KINGS COUNTY RECORD; A BUDGET OF GENERAL INFORMATION. With a Map of the City, Almanac, &c. 1 vol. 12mo. Brooklyn: WM. H. SMITH.

That Brooklyn now is "third City of the Union," is quite true—as far as Population is concerned. In other respects, it is merely a suburb of New-York. It has greatly increased of late years, in many respects, and has more churches, we believe, than any other place of like extent in the Union. A stranger in Brooklyn must think it a peculiar city. For seven or eight hours in the day it has no male population to boast of. Its men cross the ferry to New-York about 8 o'clock A. M., returning at from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M., and the ladies can have possession of the city in the interval. Walk through Brooklyn in mid-day, and you will scarcely meet a man in the streets. The cars are filled, at the same period, with females;—by the way, the cars are not allowed to run on Sunday. The practical working of this is, that if one of the industrial classes, who has buried his dead in any of the numerous cemeteries in the vicinity of Brooklyn, should wish to visit the place where their mortal remains are laid, and cannot afford to hire a carriage for the express purpose, he must walk the whole way—the anti-car-traveling regulations so ordaining. In New-York, on the contrary, all the railroad cars are allowed to make continuous trips, to and from, on the Sabbath. In another quarter of a century, perhaps, the Brooklynites may permit railway car-traveling on Sundays, during the hours when Divine worship is not celebrated. We only wonder that they do not prohibit the ferry-boats from plying on the Sabbath. To be consistent, they ought to do so.

It is too soon, as yet, to pronounce whether the incorporation of Brooklyn and Williamsburg will or will not be to the advantage of the former place. That shrewd individual, "the oldest inhabitant," has been heard to declare that it was a sharp manœuvre—that of saddling Brooklyn, the metropolis (of Long Island,) with her younger and poorer brother. At the same time, but for this consolidation, Brooklyn would not now be in a condition to be the self-boasted "third city in the Union." It is augmenting in size, increasing in the number of good houses; it has a fair local government, it can boast of some excellent schools, it has abundance of railway and stage lines, its streets are generally kept very clean, (though its sewerage has yet to be made,) it can boast of an active police, its Fire Department is good, it abounds in spacious and handsome cemeteries; it will have public parks, it is on the eve of possessing a fine Botanic Garden, it can show many first-class public buildings; but it is very much of a village in some particulars, notwithstanding these advantages and its vast sleeping or night population. Would any "outsider" believe that in "the third city of the Union" there is only one delivery of letters in the day from the Post-Office, and not a single receiving-box, except at the offices in Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Green Point? The blessed effects of this are that, suppose you live one, two or three miles from the Post-Office, and have a letter to post, you must go or send a distance of one, two or three miles to post it. In the cities of Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, there are receiving-boxes for letters scattered through their whole extent. The "third city in the Union" is too dignified to take that degree of care for the public accommodation, and is therefore no better provided, in this respect, than the bulk of our towns and villages—not so well, indeed, as small places do not require it.

So little business is done in Brooklyn that we are surprised to learn that there are 47 notaries-public in the city, 154 attorneys, (besides 174 others, who merely live in "the third city," and practice in the adjacent village of New-York;) there 266 regular physicians and surgeons in the consolidated city, besides 35 homœopathic, 11 eclectic, (?) 1 hydropathic, 2 botanic, and three female physicians; 249 clergymen of all denominations, including 15 colored pastors, 8 editors and two publishers. Lastly, there are five daily papers published in Brooklyn, one tri-weekly, two weekly and one monthly. One of these (the Long Island Star) was established in 1808, when the population was not 4,400. Out of it, in 1841, sprung a daily paper.

In conclusion, we have to acknowledge that Mr. SMITH, who is compiler as well as publisher of this useful and not unwieldy volume, has certainly bestowed much industry in making it full and accurate. He has annexed a large and complete map, which will be found extremely useful. It is to be hoped that he may receive sufficient encouragement to induce him to carry out his promised purpose of issuing it, revised and enlarged, every year.

THE NOTE BOOK OF AN ENGLISH OPIUM EATER. By THOMAS DE QUINCEY, author of "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater," &c. 1 vol. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

This is the eighteenth volume of DE QUINCEY's writings, first collected for this American edition. We are free to confess that we do not think these writings worth collection. Portions of them are extremely good, but the greater part, hastily written for periodicals, are diffuse, weak and common-place. At the same time, their price is so low, (though brought out with the peculiar elegance which characterizes TICKNOR & FIELDS' publications,) that they are placed within the reach of a large circle of readers. In fullness of time, no doubt, what has already been done in England will be done here,—viz.: selections judiciously made, and the remainder let slip down into quiet oblivion.

DE QUINCEY has tried his hand at many things in the literary line. He has been critical, biographical, scholastic, imaginative, historical, theological and didactic. Of all that he has written, however, it is doubtful whether posterity will care for more than his Confessions of an English Opium-Eater, (which are earnest and intense,) his Sketches of the Cæsars, a small portion of his criticism, and bits here and there of his personal adventures. Verbosity is his leading failure—self conceit is the prevailing spirit of his writings. He does not want imagination, but it not often has been allowed utterance. With considerable learning, he has descended to pitiable pedantry, which presents itself in and out of season, when and where least acceptable. His style is involved. He puts parenthesis within parenthesis, and is perpetually deviating from his subject. He is never so happy as when he can drag in a little German or Greek into his discourse. He is never so well pleased as when he detects (or fancies that he detects,) a rival in some lapse of scholarship, and then belabors him, with words for weapons, as if he had found him in the commission of a felony. He exaggerates in a remarkable manner. He is chary of praise, but profuse of censure. He scarcely belongs to the present time, so far behind it is he in thought, feeling and information. He belongs, in politics and faith, to the era of WILLIAM PITT, and has all the bigotry of his prototype without the personal amiability which distinguished "the pilot who weathered the storm." He would have been the man, not for Galway, but for the time of LAUD, STRAFFORD, and CHARLES STUART. In a word, he might be exhibited by BARNUM as the last of the intolerant Tories of the miserable days of CASTLEREAGH and PERCIVAL.

With an extensive vocabulary, (from which Saxon words are excluded as much as possible,) DE QUINCEY has unhappily allowed himself to be mastered by verbosity. In most cases, (for there are some brilliant, though rare exceptions,) he uses three times as many words as are necessary. Condensation of expression he appears incapable of. The result is that, as a raconteur, he generally fails. He cannot tell a story briefly, but heaps on words over words, accumulating petty details, until he produces the appointed quantity of "copy." At times he is picturesque enough in his language—but that is on rare occasions. For the most part, he seems content to spin an endless yarn. He rarely attempts to be humorous. When he does, it is a failure. It is noticeable, above all, that he has a habit of stating well known circumstances as if they had been confided to himself. In the volume before us, there is an example of this, when, writing about the late Lord WELLESLEY, he gives a dissertation on the original spelling of the name, (Wesley,) every fact related by him with the air of a modern Columbus who had discovered them, having previously been stated, more clearly and fully, in Captain Rock's Letters to the King, (a suppressed volume by ARTHUR O'CONNOR,) and in BURKE's Peerage.

In the volume before us, (why called The Opium-Eater's Note Book we cannot ascertain,) DE QUINCEY's varieties of style are freely exhibited. His accumulation of small details is to be found in Three Memorable Murders. He omits the very striking incident that after the suicide of WILLIAMS, the suspected murderer of the MARRS and the WILLIAMSONS, his body was taken possession of by a mob, dragged in a sort of ignominious ovation through the streets and past the dwellings of his victims, and consigned to burial in the centre of four streets, with a stake driven through his heart. Miss MARTINEAU's description of this midnight procession is very picturesque and striking. The best article in the book is that which gives an account of Walking Stewart. It is written in DE QUINCEY's best style, though he does go out of his way, needlessly, to laud Prof. WILSON. Brief, also, and ad rem., is the fragment On Suicide. Elsewhere, DE QUINCEY declares Dean SWIFT to be "a regular mountebank,"—talks of "Mrs. Haller moping her eyes in 'The Stranger,'"—asserts that BYRON's Lara was a plagiarism—abuses Lord BROUGHAM for not believing that Sir PHILIP FRANCIS was the author of "Junius"—and incorrectly states that RICHARD SHARPE, a popular man forty years ago, was called River SHARPE; whereas, as every one else knows, he was called Conversation SHARPE, as the best talker of the day.

The spirit of exaggeration which changes DE QUINCEY's molehills into mountains prevails in the article on the "Antigone" of SOPHOCLES, as represented on the Edinburg stage—the year not mentioned. [And here, parenthetically imitating our author, we complain that no indication is given of the date of the articles, by which we could fix the time of the events which they record or comment upon.] A long dissertation, de omnibus rebus, opens the paper, followed by a revelation of the critic's tendency to be "a trifle too late" as to keeping appointments, a denunciation of MENDELSSOHN's overture, which slipped out at one ear as it entered at the other—"a proof," says the modest critic, "that it must be horribly bad"—and then a burst of admiration as there "forth stepped, walking in brightness, the most faultless of Grecian marbles, Miss HELEN FAUCIT as Antigone." He dilates on her beauty, though he admits that "from the indistinctness of his sight for distant faces, he could not accurately discriminate Miss FAUCIT's features, but was told by his next neighbor that they were as true to the antique as her figure." In another he praises her bust. Now, we state the simple fact, that HELEN FAUCIT's features very much resemble MACREADY's; and that her figure is quite as bad as his, and leave our readers to judge how "true to the antique" her face and form may be.

MOUNTAINS AND MOLE-HILLS; OR, RECOLLECTIONS OF A BURNT JOURNAL. By FRANK MARRYATT. With numerous Illustrations by the author. 12mo. NEW-YORK: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Whoever has read the works of MARRYATT, the novelist, and may peruse this volume of haps and mishaps, by his son, will be tempted to exclaim, "a chip of the old block!" Here, indeed, is one of the most agreeable, and, at the same time, most instructive books of travel and adventure we have fallen in with for many a long day. Young MARRYATT has great literary capabilities, and this volume is of a nature to float into permanent popularity.

Mr. MARRYATT, who appears to have previously been in the British naval service abroad, reached California early in 1850, with the double purpose of seeing life in that aureate region and of following up Iago's counsel to Roderigo, "Put money in thy purse." He did half what he proposed—he saw "life in California," but he lost his money. He also lost his Journal, (it was burnt,) and here we have but the recollections of the incremated MSS. We doubt whether, after all, the actual work could have been more entertaining than this memory of it; if it were, then is young MARRYATT the best travel-writer in the world.

In June, 1850, our author arrived at San Francisco. It was after a great fire, which had almost destroyed the metropolis of the Land of Gold. In less time than can almost be imagined by a European, the burnt City was rebuilt. Mr. MARRYATT's sketches of Californians, at that period, are not only racy but startling;—it was five years ago, be it remembered, which counts as much as a century or two in the annals of old European States. After a twelvemonth of sporting life and squatting in the interior, (the adventures of which are most graphically related,) occasionally "prospecting" for gold among the hills, he returned to San Francisco in April, 1851, and found the city so much altered, improved, extended, that he scarcely knew it. Here, tired of idleness and bent on adventure, he became an actor, under the name of Warren. A few weeks later, and another great fire desolated San Francisco—again to rise with new beauty out of the ashes. MARRYATT's next move was to buy a lot of ready-made iron houses, sent from England and wrecked in the harbor, and convert the whole into a hotel at Vallejo, then spoken of as the future capital of California. Meanwhile, his land-speculation was abandoned, and, soon after, his hotel-speculation burst up. After this he went towards Sonora to work some auriferous rocks, actually raised nearly 300 tons, and then set to work to erect a quartz-crushing machine, to be worked by steam. The engine was duly put up and set going—and proved a failure. Stronger machinery was provided at much expense and delay, and then it appeared valueless—inasmuch as instead of the mill grinding the quartz, it was the quartz that ground the mill; result—iron filings instead of gold dust. This settled the matter, and called home to England by family affairs, MARRYATT quitted California, having lost everything but his temper. Of California, her means, prospects and capabilities, he speaks favorably and hopefully. In a word, he is a capital traveling companion, and has produced one of the best books on California. Practical good sense, great natural shrewdness, a keen sense of the ridiculous, the difficult art of telling a story intelligibly, and, above all, a hopeful habit of making the best of misfortunes, are MARRYATT's characteristics. He is the least querulous of men, good-tempered, gentle, firm, and capable of accommodating himself to any society or circumstances. The illustrations with which the volume abounds are extremely clever, and show the author to be as much at home with the pencil as the pen.

The Old Farm-House, by Mrs. LAING, is a novel, in which the plot is wholly improbable. There is some clever character-sketching, the best examples of which are Mrs. Lorraire, who has been young, but "makes up" in an artistical manner, and a negro woman, named Sybil, a very choice bit of ebony. The child-life of the heroine is depicted with great truth, delicacy and effect. The scene is partly in New-York—apparently drawn more from fancy than observation. Staunton, a melo-dramatic villian, is an exaggeration and moral monstrosity from first to last. The book is well written, however, and may safely be trusted to the perusal of young people. Published by CHARLES H. DAVIS, Philadelphia.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

The Toper's List.

The streets yesterday, at noon time in particular, looked dull, desolate, dreary, and deserted. Bar-rooms, groggeries and drinking saloons did business on a limited scale. Sherry-cobblers, Congress water and soda cocktails, were eagerly drank by the few who did visit these establishments; and brandy cocktails, St. Croix, and even schnapps were below par. The laws of nature, as exposed by the regular toper, were reversed, and instead of indulging in exhilarating and stimulating beverages, those of the most cooling quality were sought after and patronized. All this was the result of the "heated term." A practical demonstration of what we have said is proven by the small number of arrests for intoxication at the Police Courts yesterday. We give to-day, as usual, our free list of the arrests:

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Before Justice Brennan.

Margaret Buck, No. 3 Downing-street, did not buy the beer she drank.

Wm. Cranston, No. 7 Sixth-street, was intoxicated; drank differerent kinds of liquor but can't tell where.

UPSET HIM.

Richard Curry, Forty-ninth-street, corner of Third-avenue, drank some liquor on the bark where he was at work; don't know where the liquor came from; have not drank any liquor in three months; being unused to drinking, it upset him.

HIS WIFE TO BLAME.

Peter Coffield, Third-avenue, drank the liquor in his own house; was bought by his wife.

John McCabe, No. 154 First-avenue, drank three glasses of liquor; one of them was obtained in Murphy's, corner of the Bowery and Great Jones-street; don't know where the others were obtained; had not drank liquor in four years.

THE "SPORTSMAN'S RETREAT."

David Brown, No. 187 South First-street, Williamsburg, drank three glasses of brandy at Coleman's, Grand-street, commonly known as the "Sportsman's Retreat;" don't know that it was imported.

NOT QUITE SURE.

Robert G. Cunningham, No. 222 Greene-street, acknowledged being intoxicated, but thought he didn't know where he bought his liquor.

DIDN'T KEEP COUNT.

John W. Holland, No. 118 Christopher-street, bought two glasses of liquor in Hudson-street, but can't tell the number.

DON'T TREAT YOUR WASHERWOMAN.

Sophia Larkins, No. 200 East Twenty-sixth-street, drank two or three glasses of beer at Mrs. Reilly's, in Twenty-fifth-street; was washing at her house, and was treated by her.

WAS TREATED.

William Laud, No. 90 Tenth-avenue, was intoxicated; the gin was given to him; don't know whether it was imported or not.

IT MIGHT BE DOMESTIC.

George Ketre, Thirty-ninth street, was intoxicated by drinking gin; bought the same at the corner of Duane-street and West Broadway; paid six cents for it; can't tell that it was domestic liquor.

James Sands, No. 280 Spring-street, got drunk on two glasses of brandy obtained in the Ninth-avenue.

NOT INTOXICATED.

James Henderson, No. 301 Tenth-avenue, was not intoxicated; did drink brandy at 10 and was arrested at 11 o'clock; didn't buy the liquor.

ESSEX MARKET.

Before Justice Welsh.

MORE THAN TEN DAYS.

Cornelius Riley was found unable to take care of himself. He was sent up as a vagrant.

WHERE IS SAM?

Timothy Galager, No. 34 Scammel-street, found ditto. Got some of his liquor in the Bonded Warehouse; didn't swear, but we may suppose it was imported.

AT QUARANTINE.

Robert Boliver got intoxicated at the Quarantine grounds, on board the ship Clara Windsor. Don't state how he got up to the City.

Charles Castles lives nowhere, sometimes everywhere; didn't keep a diary of his life.

Lewis Smith, Norfolk-street, got the liquor in the shop he works in.

Pat. Hogan, No. 330 Eighth-street, found drunk in Grand-street; don't know where he got his liquor.

An unknown woman found drunk in Hester-street; she was rather disorderly.

Pat. McGlasher, Eleventh-street, don't know where he drank, nor the kind of liquor either.

Thomas Smith, Yonkers, don't know where he obtained the most of his laborers.

Michael McLoughlin, No. 145 Cherry-street, ditto.

Before Justice Bogart.

ONLY A DROP.

Wm. Hall, Somerset, Mass., only drank a drop yesterday.

Ellen Mason, Duane-street, don't know where she got her liquor.

John Kennedy, Brooklyn, don't know where he got his liquor.

Geo. F. Powers, Fordham, can't tell anything.

Wm. Johnson, No. 27 Twenty-second-street, ditto.

Ann Burke, Brooklyn, ditto.

Pat. Riley, No. 219 Mott-street, got his grog in the steamboat Augusta.

Miscellaneous Items.

In Watertown, says the Northern New York Journal, we do not hear of any violations of the law except in an instance or two among the low and dissolute, and the Police were prompt in putting a stop to their operations.

The counsel for the complainant in the Heustis liquor case, at Saratoga, during the preliminary examination of witnesses, put this question to the witness Robert E. Smith, the bar-tender of Huestis: "Did you sell or deal out for Mr. Huestis any intoxicating liquor at his bar on the 4th day of July inst?" The witness said to Judge McKean that he thought that he could not answer the question without criminating himself. The Judge allowed the witness to refuse to say whether he had sold liquors himself, but permitted the counsel to interrogate him as to whether intoxicating liquors were kept, deposited or sold at the Lafayette House on the 4th, or had been at any time since.

A letter from Oxford states that the law is observed in that vicinity, and the sale of liquors is entirely abandoned.

In the Deuel liquor case, at Saratoga, the Judge overruled all the objections made on the part of the defence, and held the accused to trial. An adjournment of one week was then asked, to procure the attendance of witnesses from New-York—the object being to show that Mr. D.'s liquors are imported. This was allowed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

What we Eat and How Much we Pay for it.

Eating meat at this season of the year is rather a serious matter. The flavor of a delicate rare-bit is not diminished indeed, but the labor of masticating the fibre and bringing the juicy parts into communication with the palatal nerves is a work for hired men and Titans who never faint in Summer's heat nor melt under scorching suns.

Of course, then, the fresh meat market is abundantly supplied, and prices quite as moderate as usual. It is about as easy to give an idea of the prices at which pieces of meat can be bought as of houses, without describing them. Thus one might quote houses this week as ranging from $4,000 to $400,000; and so of beef, we say truly that it ranges from eight cents to eighteen cents the pound. That is, a tough piece which needs a rasp to separate the particles, and nitric acid to digest it, can—especially if it is a little stale and begins to acquire a suggestive odor—be had for eight cents the pound, short weight. An economical housewife for a shilling can find a tolerable steak, which, if broiled, will be tender and nice, or if stewed in lard will be tough and live-oaky in the endurance of molar attacks. But if you go to market with a friend who holds his head high, or if you are going to have a "ring'tum" at your house, "regardless of expense," the beef you'll get will cost eighteen-pence in Washington Market.

Veal goes off at eight cents for fore-quarters, or twelve or fourteen cents for hind-quarters—so much does position make a difference. Lamb—and it is marvelous, considering the numbers of sheep which thread our streets, that in the market all muttons are resolved back to lamb—lamb sells at 14 and 15 cents. At that price lamb is to be had that was young years ago, or the tenderer flesh that never felt a drop of oxygenized blood before the last Spring opened.

Of salt meat we can say nothing that we have not said before. So with a wisdom that more than half the world might wisely imitate, we say nothing.

We throw up our hat and hurrah for better times. Vegetables are coming down. Potatoes being now but 18 cents the half peck, are within the reach of all men who have comfortable salaries. Cabbages, at 5 and 6 cents the head, are within the reach of poor folks even. While turnips at 3 and 4 cents, onions at 5 and 6 cents, lettuce at 1 and 2 cents, and carrots at 3 and 4 cents a bunch, "furnish forth a right luscious feast" for a bit of money that is quite contemptible in the eyes of rich men.

The doctors ought to do well. Cucumbers are plenty at 37½c. to 50c. the hundred, and if anybody means to make pickles now is the time. Green peas and string beans are very plenty and cheap. Squashes are plenty at 8c. to 12½c. apiece. Green Corn, which is sure to make necessary a doctor's call, goes off at 18 pence the dozen ears.

Berries of nearly all kinds are quite plenty and in large demand, but without any material change in price. Raspberries at 8c.@10c. per basket; huckleberries, 16c.; blackberries, 14c., and gooseberries, 9c. a quart; currants, 4c. a quart; plums (green gage) are quite plenty and in good demand at 25c. a half peck. A small quantity of black currants have also arrived and sell at 12½c. a quart.

In view of which facts wise men and women live mostly on fruit and vegetables while such exceeding warm weather remains.

Fresh fish are delightful now, but the trouble is that the "fresh fish" of the markets are apt to give out an uncertain savor very early. You can't be sure of them. Most of them are brought to the City in ice, and when taken out of the ice they enjoy only a brief and short-lived reputation for freshness. Hence the demand is small now, though the rates are about the same.

There is no R in this month, and hence oysters and clams are consumed with great misgivings. They taste just about as usual, but it is a time when all bivalves are out of fashion. If one wishes them, however, he must pay the old rates—62½c. to $2 for a hundred for oysters, and 37½c. to $1 for clams.

Regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club.

Yachting is becoming a favorite amusement among us. We are glad of it, for it is a manly, useful and refined sport—possessing all the exciting interest without any of the cruelty attendant on horse-racing.

The beautiful rivers that surround it and its spacious Bay, give New-York unrivaled opportunities for boat racing. We have and can build here the swiftest yachts in the world, and can boast two or three very fine (and, a friend at our elbow suggests rather re-fined) yacht clubs.

In addition to these, another Club on a popular basis was started at Harlem some months since, under the title of the "Harlem Model Yacht Club." [The word "model," as here used, we will state for the benefit of those ignorant of such matters, is intended to denote that the boats used by the club are not strictly yachts, but merely "models" for such.] It is composed at present of 82 members, many of whom are old and skillful sailors, and have a fleet of eight yachts, of which HENRY P. MCGOWAN is its Commodore, and THOMAS GRAHAM Vice Commodore.

The first regatta of this Club was announced to come off on Wednesday last. The boats were to start from Harlem Bridge, sail round a stake at College Point and turn another at Classon's Point, thence around Throgg's Neck buoy, and finally return to the place of starting. The prizes to be contended for were, 1st, a silver pitcher, valued at $50; 2d, a silver pitcher, valued at $35; 3d, a silver goblet, valued at $15; 4th, a suit of silk colors, presented by the ladies of Harlem; 5th, a yacht signal. Two minutes per foot was allowed in favor of the smaller boats.

The members of the Club had a steamer waiting at Harlem bridge for the reception of the invited guests, who comprised some hundred and fifty persons, including an array of very handsome ladies.

The order of starting was as follows:

Name of Yacht.	Length. Feet. In.	Owner.	Time of starting. H. M. S.
Georgiana	15	1. Walter Brady	11 00 00
Louisa Jane	21	8. Isaac H. Austin	11 12 30
Challenge	22	9. Graham & McCusker	11 13 30
Gipsy	23	4. Chinnock, Stockdale, Lynch & Bell	11 16 30
Frolic	24	10. Mr. Gibson & Dr. Browne	11 19 30
Storm Bird	25	4. McGovern & Brady	11 20 30
Olivia	26	4. W. Seaman	11 22 30
J. S. Austin	27	9. John S. Austin	11 25 30

The scenery on all points of the East River is beautifully picturesque, and is rendered still more striking in consequence of the numerous vessels, with snowy sails, which are always passing through the sound to this port.

On Wednesday everything appeared to great advantage. In the glassy surface of the river the beauties of the woods was mirrored, whilst the cottages and villas and mansions, seen through the opening glades from the bridge at Harlem to Fort Schuyler, whose frowning guns form a remarkable contrast with the loveliness of the surrounding scenery, render that portion of the East River exceedingly delightful.

Although the day was beautifully fine, still it was not propitious for boat racing, for, at the time of starting, there was hardly a breath of air; and it was only after considerable delay that they were able to tack through the narrow outlet from the bridge to the river. They were all close together, with the Austin a little ahead, which continued to maintain her first advantage until she reached the College Point buoy, when the Olivia closed upon her, and both made the turn together, the time being one hour and four minutes.

On turning this stake, the Gipsey and Frolic became entangled, which occasioned some delay, and caused them to drop behind a little. Up to this point the yachts had been all quite close, and sometimes sailing in a straight line, and with but very little perceptible advantage on any side.

They then steered to Classon's Point, about two miles distant, and passed the stake boat in the following order and time:

	Hour.	Minutes.	Seconds.
Olivia and Austin	1	11	00
Storm Bird	1	11	30
Louisa Jane	1	12	00
Challenge	1	12	30
Frolic	1	14	00
Gipsey	1	14	30

Shortly after turning this post the very slight breeze which barely kept the boats sailing entirely died away, and, as it was a condition of the regatta that the first yacht should arrive back within five hours at the place of starting, the contest had to be postponed until yesterday at 12 o'clock. The steamer and guests, and the yachts, returned to Harlem, after enjoying a very pleasant day, but parties were somewhat disappointed that the breeze had not been more favorable, when certainly a most exciting contest for the several prizes would have been witnessed.

THE REGATTA ON THURSDAY.

On Thursday, according to postponement, the yachts were all in readiness for another start for the same points, and on the same terms. A large number of persons were present. Although the weather was intolerably hot, there was a good breeze on the river, and all things bid fair for a fine day's sport.

Messrs. CHARLES BOYCE, S. VAN NOSTRAND, and CHARLES HOTCHKISS acted as Judges. The first boat started at 12 o'clock, followed closely by all the others, presenting from the shore a very pretty sight. They all kept close together for some time, but the Olivia seemed a little ahead. Her Captain, WM. SEAMAN, however, not being acquainted with the tide, made a long stretch between the North and South Brothers, (so called,) instead of sailing directly through the ship channel, between the North Brother and Stony Point, and, in consequence of this error, she lost several minutes' time, and failed to take the lead again.

The rounding of the different buoys were made by all the yachts at almost the same moment, but on the homeward stretch, the wind being almost dead ahead, the Louisa Jane showed her peculiar qualities by taking the lead. She was closely followed by the Storm Bird and Olivia.

A portion of the tackling of the Challenge gave way twice during the race, causing her a loss of about seven minutes' time, and depriving her of all chances of gaining the race.

The following is the Judge's Report of the race:

	Actual time. H. M. S.	Deduct. for Size. M. S.	Official time. H. M. S.
Georgiana	4 8 30	26 30	3 41 30
Louisa Jane	3 20 00	20 00	3 00 00
Challenge	3 12 30	10 00	3 02 30
Gipsey	3 20 00	6 00	3 14 00
Frolic	3 23 03	5 50	3 17 13
Storm Bird	3 18 18	4 00	3 14 18
Olivia	3 19 16	2 00	3 17 16
John S. Austin	3 17 35	0 00	3 17 35

RECAPITULATION.

Louisa Jane...First Prize. | Frolic.......Fourth Prize.
Storm Bird...Second Prize. | J. S. Austin...Fifth Prize.
Olivia........Third Prize.

A SCRUB RACE.

At the close of the regular regatta a private scrub race took place between the Louisa Jane, Gipsey, Olivia, Frolic, and a boat belonging to Coney Island known as the Katydid. The race was from the Harlem Bridge around Blackwell's Island and back. The boats started at 5½ o'clock with a stiff breeze. The Katydid took the lead and when rounding the Island was fast distancing her competitors. The boats had not turned when our reporter left, but he has no doubt the Katydid came in first and gained the race.

The people of Harlem, both male and female, manifest much interest in the success of their Yacht Club, which will no doubt soon assume a deserved distinction.

The Boston Rowing Match—"Maid of Erin" Ahead.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 19.

The rowing match between the eighteen-oared gigs Maid of Erin and T. F. Meagher, which has been the theme of much animated discussion among oarsmen for the last two weeks, came off yesterday afternoon at the appointed time, in the presence of many thousands of spectators. The place selected for this trial of strength and skill, was the course marked out by the city authorities for the regatta on the Fourth, over which the contending boats were to row three times—making a race of nine miles. At about five minutes before 3 o'clock, the start took place, the Maid of Erin taking the lead from the first, and keeping it throughout the race, gradually adding to the amount of water between her and the T. F. Meagher. The time made is as follows:

"MAID OF ERIN."

	Min.	Sec.		Min.	Sec.
First time round	20	42	Third time round	23	51
Second time round	22	61			

Making the whole distance in 67 minutes and 34 seconds.

"T. F. MEAGHER."

	Min.	Sec.		Min.	Sec.
First time round	20	50	Second time round	23	18

The T. F. Meagher did not row up to the judges' stand at the end of the third heat. This boat was pulled with much spirit, and although not the winners on the present occasion, the crew have done themselves no discredit; she had pushed the Maid of Erin hard over the whole course, and ceased rowing at about a quarter of a mile from the station, when it is was evident they could not be the victors.

As the names of the boats would indicate, the oarsmen are sons of the Emerald Isle—those of the Maid of Erin are from Bantry Bay, and we are informed that the crew of the T. F. Meagher are from Kinsale.

We understand that Mr. HENRY DOOLEY, of the Merchants' Exchange Hotel, has been a heavy loser by this race.

Since writing the above, we learned that one of the crew of the T. F. Meagher, WILLIAM QUINN, was seriously indisposed and not expected to live, having been affected by the sun during the early part of the race; but after having made a visit to the sick man, we have little doubt of his recovery.

Police News.

MORE COUNTERFEITS AFLOAT.

Officer Simmons, of the Second Ward Police, on Wednesday arrested a young man named George Myers on the charge of passing counterfeit fives on the Merchants' Bank, Burlington, Vt. He was arrested in the store of Mr. N. B. Hooper, Nassau-street, where he had purchased a hat and tendered in payment for it one of these counterfeit five-dollar bills. The bill aroused Mr. Hooper's suspicions, and he sent out a lad to see if it was all right. The lad returned and informed that it was a counterfeit. Mr. H., after giving the young man a caution, let him go and followed him, though unobserved by Myers. Myers was taken into custody attempting to pass the same bill at a stationery store, knowing the same to be bad. The accused was brought before the magistrate and held for trial in default of bail.

STEALING LUGGAGE.

A man named Peter Brady was taken into custody Wednesday, charged with stealing some luggage from the steamboat Metropolis, pier No. 3 North River, valued at $275. The property belonged to Mr. Adolphus S. Lewis. It was recovered in the possession of the prisoner, who was locked up for trial.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

While Mr. Benjamin F. Weymouth, of the Washington Hotel, was purchasing a ticket at the office of the steamboat plying between New-York and Fall River, he had his pocket picked of his wallet containing $51. He felt the hand of the thief in his pocket, and on turning round and examining his pocket he found the wallet gone. The alarm was given, when Officer Clark of the Chief's office took a man named Lawson into custody on suspicion of being the thief. The accused was brought before Justice Bogart and committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

CHARGED WITH COMMITTING A RAPE.

Officer Webb, of the First District Police Court, yesterday arrested a man named John Daly, charged with having ravished the person of Mary Gallagher, a domestic employed at No. 206 Greene-street. It is alleged that Daly, on the evening of the 12th inst., while Mary was quietly sitting in the basement, took hold of her and carried her into the bedroom adjoining, and there violated her person. The accused was held for examination by Justice Connolly.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

A man named James Grimsby was brought before Justice Brennan charged with entering the premises, No. 211 Tenth-avenue, and stealing therefrom personal property of the value of $300. On searching the prisoner, the goods and about 100 skeleton keys were found in his possession, one of which unlocked the above premises. The accused was committed for examination by the Magistrate.

☞ The light ship Nantucket from the station off Nantucket Shoals, is now in the Naval Dry Dock, undergoing repairs. A few weeks ago, in a severe storm, she broke from the moorings at Nantucket and went upon the shoals. After she was got off, it was found that she was badly damaged. It was impossible to keep her afloat, and empty water casks were put in her between decks. These effectually buoyed her up, and she was towed to New-York. A week ago she was brought to the Navy-yard in this condition, but owing to the steamer San Jacinto being in the dry dock, nothing could be done. The latter, however, left the dock on Monday afternoon, and the Nantucket was immediately floated into it. Upon an examination of her hull, it was found that her keel had been entirely carried away, many of her timbers were strained, and several feet of her copper was knocked off.

☞ About two hundred persons, forty of whom are apprentice boys, are to be sent on this week for the United States frigate Constellation, which, it is said, is fitting out at Norfolk for the Mediterranean.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Shall Any but Democratic Officers be Paid?

WM. H. CANNIFF vs. THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Before Hon. Justice Greene.

This case arose out of the refusal of Mayor Wood to sign a warrant for the plaintiff's salary, as Clerk to the Second District Police Court, Jefferson Market, under appointment by the Board of Aldermen, in Convention, on the 13th of June last. Mr. Canniff sues for the amount due for services rendered from the 18th to the last day of June, payment being made to the last day of each month.

Mr. Tomlinson, who appeared for the plaintiff, put in evidence a certified copy of the resolution of the Convention, held on 13th June, appointing Mr. Canniff, and of the oath of office taken by him before Hon. Judge Morris, of the Supreme Court, on the 18th of June.

Mr. Lawrence, for the Mayor and Corporation, objected to the first paper, on the ground that it was not proved that the Convention had been regularly called together.

Mr. Tomlinson—That is merely an objection to the order of proof, which I will meet, by first proving regularity.

Mr. Lawrence objected to the oath as informal. He contended that the Clerks of Police Courts were City officers, and should be sworn in before the Mayor alone. In the first place they were paid out of the City Treasury.

The Court—So are the Supreme Court Judges, but that does not make them City officers.

Mr. Lawrence—It is true that that fact in itself would not constitute them City officers, but when taken in connection with the other fact of their appointment by the Corporation, I think it does. The Charter of '53, [illegible] provides that every officer elected by the Corporation shall take oath of office before the Mayor.

The Court considered that as the Police Courts were composed of the Justice and Clerk, these officers were not liable or amenable to the Common Council, [illegible] overruled the objection.

Mr. Lawrence took exception.

Mr. Tomlinson to prove the regularity of the Convention, read in evidence a resolution by the Board of Aldermen of the 5th of June, giving notice that on the 13th of that month they would meet in Convention, pursuant to the Statute, for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of Clerk to the Second District Police Court, and making certain other appointments.

Recent E. Selmes, Assistant Clerk to the Common Council, deposed that he served a copy of that resolution upon Mayor Wood the following day. On cross-examination, he stated that the copy was not signed by the presiding officer of the Board, but by the Clerk.

Joseph B. Young, Deputy Clerk, sworn—Examined by Mr. Tomlinson. Q.—Were you present at the Convention of the Board of Aldermen held on June 13? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Canniff appointed? [Objected to.]

Q.—What was done then in relation to Mr. Canniff? A.—A resolution was passed appointing Mr. Wm. H. Canniff to fill the office of Clerk of the Second District Police Court, vacant by resignation of Mr. Wm. H. Davison.

[The minutes of the Convention were here put in evidence.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Lawrence—Q.—Was Mayor Wood present at that Convention? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Lawrence still objected to introducing the proceedings of the Convention, as it was not shown that the Mayor had been legally notified. Such notice required the signature of the presiding officer. Secondly, it did not appear on the face of the paper that the resolution was passed by a majority of the members.

Mr. Tomlinson—It appears on the face of the minutes that the resolution was passed by 12 votes in the affirmative. Does the counsel wish me to prove that 12 forms a majority? [A concession.]

Mr. Young was called, and proved that the number of Wards (and consequently of Aldermen,) was only 22, and that 12 formed a majority; which important fact being disposed of

Mr. John Quackenbush was called, and deposed that on the first or second day after his appointment, Mr. Canniff went to Mayor Wood's office, in his company, and requested to be sworn, but that the Mayor refused to do so.

Mr. Lawrence—Did he exhibit any papers to the Mayor? A.—Yes, Sir. He exhibited the original resolution passed by the Convention, and signed by the Chairman, Thos. Christie.

Q.—Was the attestation of Mr. Valentine upon it? A.—It was.

Mr. Tomlinson offered to prove, and it was admitted, that the salary was $1,250 per annum, or $104 16, payable monthly.

George W. Pearcey, Police Justice of the Second District, sworn: Q.—Do you know the plaintiff? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know of his performing the duties of Clerk of the Second District Police Court from the 18th of June to the 1st of July? A.—I do.

Q.—What duties? A.—The duties usually appertaining to that office.

Mr. Lawrence—Was there not another person performing the duties of that office at the same time? [Objected to, and admitted subject to exception.] A.—There were two and sometimes three persons performing the duties.

Q.—Who were they? A.—Mr. Jos. H. Murray, Mr. Quackenbush, and Mr. Alfred Chancellor.

Q.—Mr. Chancellor was there during that time? A.—He was there during the regular sessions, and performed all the duties that were required of him.

Q.—He officiated as Clerk? A.—They all did.

Q.—How many Clerks are usually attached to the District? A.—Generally one Clerk to each magistrate.

Q.—How many magistrates? A.—Two is the regular number. There have been three there lately.

Q.—How long did Mr. Chancellor officiate in that capacity prior to the 18th of June? A.—I cannot say; he was there when I went into office, about the middle of January.

Mr. Alfred Chancellor, called by the defence, deposed that he discharged the duties of Clerk at the Second District Police Court from the 1st day of January to the present time; three magistrates were there now, there being some dispute as to appointment, but he believed the proper ones to be Justices Brennan and Pearcey; he usually officiated for Justice Brennan; and had drawn his salary from the Comptroller up to and including the last day of June; they were paid on the last day of each month.

Mr. Tomlinson here offered in evidence the minutes of the Board of Aldermen of Jan. 3, 1855, showing the nomination of Alfred Chancellor, by Mayor Wood, to the office of Clerk; and his rejection by a vote of the Board of Aldermen on May 15, 1855. [Objected to and ruled out.]

Mr. Tomlinson allowed that the whole matter as to Alfred Chancellor was outside of the case; but that having admitted the evidence of his performing those duties, the evidence of his non-election became important, to prove that he was an intruder.

Mr. Lawrence addressed the Court, and moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to prove the validity of his appointment. His Honor the Mayor was bound to examine the papers presented to him; and as the validity of the appointment did not appear upon their face, he was right in refusing to administer the oath of office. First—The notice of intention to meet in convention, served upon the Mayor, was informal, inasmuch as it was not signed by the Chairman; and therefore, the proceedings were irregular and void. Secondly—It did not appear upon the face of the papers that the resolution of appointment was passed by a majority. Thirdly—The oath of office was not taken before the Mayor, as required by the Statute in the case of City officers; and, Fourthly—That the oath was not filed in the Mayor's office. Again, in fact there was no vacancy, Mr. Chancellor being there performing the duties of the office, paid and recognized; and, there being no vacancy, of course there could be no appointment. On these grounds he asked for a discharge of the complaint.

Mr. Tomlinson replied briefly, considering it unnecessary to cite any authorities or cases, as the statute was explicit in directing what should be done. The statute was framed to obviate a difficulty which frequently occurred from the Mayor and Aldermen not meeting, by allowing the Board to meet in convention. All the requirements of the statute had been complied with in the letter and in the spirit, as regarded the plaintiff's appointment. It was not disputed that he had performed the duties. He had tendered to take the oath of office before Mayor Wood, and if he saw fit to refuse the plaintiff was not to suffer. It was then the Chief Magistrate should be shown that his first duty was to obey the law; and having satisfied his political favorites by shooting himself from the meeting of the Convention, it was his duty when he knew the provisions of the statute had been carried out to recognize the appointment made by the majority of the Board. As to the points of informality raised by the learned counsel on the other side, they were all technical and untenable. The Charter required that all copies of resolutions of the Board should be sent through the Clerk, and it was sufficient that they were signed by him. The evidence showed that the resolution of appointment was passed by a majority, and proved the regularity of the proceedings. The conduct of the Mayor, therefore, in refusing to administer the oath of office, so far from being any excuse, was rather an aggravation. If the money had been paid out of the City Treasury to a political favorite, that was no reason why the plaintiff should be debarred his rights. He therefore hoped the Court would speedily award to him the amount due for his services for the period claimed.

This concluded the case, and Justice GREENE reserved his decision for a few days.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 17.

Before Judge Hall.

Judge HALL arrived this morning to hold the Court in place of Judge Betts.

Some criminal business was brought up before the Court.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. Brown, convicted of counterfeiting, argued some time since, was this morning decided. The Court refused to allow the new trial desired.

A question arose in reference to certain indictments found by the Grand Jury against several parties, which have been mislaid or stolen. The District Attorney claims that on proof of the fact the accused can be tried on copies, while the accused parties contend that the cases cannot be tried without the indictments. The point is to be argued before the Court.

JULY 18.—The case of John Berringer, indicted for enlisting men for the Crimea, was called up this morning, but on application it went over to to-morrow.

The Court then took up, by consent, the case of Charles B. Sanford et al vs. The ship Underwriter.

This suit is brought by the owners of the steamer Delaware, to recover salvage for services rendered to the ship. The libel alleges that the steamer, bound from New-York to Philadelphia, discovered the Underwriter stranded upon a bar abreast of Squan Beach on April 10, 1854, with passengers on board; that the Delaware went to her assistance and remained by her, preventing her from working further up on the sand, for twenty-one hours, and until the arrival of a steam tug sent from the City by the owners; that in doing this the Delaware was injured to a great extent, and her crew put in great peril and exposure, for all which they claim salvage.

The answer denies that the Delaware performed any salvage service, or is entitled to any salvage compensation, or was employed by the master of the Underwriter, or was of any assistance to her.

Testimony was taken.

For libelants, Messrs. Cram, Cornell and Townsend.
For claimants, Messrs. Campbell and Stevens.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

MORE ARRESTS FOR ENLISTING MEN FOR THE CRIMEA.

Oscar Cronway and three other Germans gave bail in $500 each to answer charges of violation of the Neutrality Laws of the United States, by engaging men to proceed to Halifax, N. S., there to enter the British army. The accused were complained of at the same time as Mr. Stanley, of the British Consulate.

Among the officers of the frigate Congress are Lieut. MAY, son of the late Dr. MAY of Washington, and brother of Col. MAY of Mexican renown; Lieut. PORTER, a nephew of Commodore PORTER; Lieut. WESTCOTT, a brother of the late U. S. Senator from Florida; Lieut. MARCY, a son of the present Secretary of State; Lieut. CARTER, who possesses an ample fortune and a quiet home in the Old Dominion; and PURSER SEMPLE, a son-in-law of ex-President TYLER.

The ex-Queen of France, after the numerous vicissitudes of her lengthened career, is in the enjoyment of excellent health in London.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1855.

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The Times for California will be issued This Morning, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Slavery and its Social Influence.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is exceedingly anxious for a controversy with us, as to the comparative effect of Slavery and Freedom upon Society. It asserts that a general want of faith in everything,—skepticism in religion, law, government, property and marriage,—characterizes society at the North;—that this skepticism is "coextensive in time and space with free society and *confined to free society*, and that no such skepticism and infidelity now prevails, or has ever prevailed in slave society." And from this position it infers the abstract and absolute superiority of Slavery over Freedom, as an element of social character. And it insists upon a reply from the Times to its allegations upon this point.

We confess, at the outset, a decided distaste for a controversy upon the abstract merits of Slavery, first because we have no audience to be convinced, and secondly because we can foresee no good result from such an argument. Everybody in the free States regards Slavery as an *evil*, not merely or mainly for the wrong it inflicts upon its victims, but because it paralyzes the energies both physical and mental of the community in which it exists, induces an unnatural reliance of one class upon the labor of another for the means of existence, establishes between these classes a permanent hostility of interest and of sentiment, which precludes the free and rapid development of social character, and substitutes luxurious indulgence for that strenuous activity which is the invariable condition of social progress. We have here *grown out* of the condition of slave-holding. We regard our escape from it as the result of that inherent energy of character which sloughed it off in the process of growth as an incumbrance—as the decayed and hurtful relics of a lower social condition. And the fact that more Southern States have not rid themselves of it by a similar process, we consider their misfortune, due to the circumstances of their character and position, which have not permitted so rapid a development of social energies as we have experienced. This is the settled sentiment of our Northern society; and an argument in support or defence of it would be deemed superfluous and impertinent. We see frequent efforts on the part of our Southern brethren, who have not yet sloughed off Slavery, to make themselves and the world believe that their condition is in advance of ours—that Slavery is a blessing and not an evil, and that in renouncing, or rather in outgrowing it, we have committed a capital blunder. But none of our people believe that these Southern sophisters are really in earnest, or that they themselves believe what they say upon this subject. They may be very unjust in putting such a construction upon arguments urged with so much zeal and apparent sobriety: but the fact is so nevertheless, and is quite sufficient to render superfluous and useless any effort we might make to answer and refute them.

If we were inclined, however, to enter upon the argument to which the *Enquirer* invites us, we should begin by denying its assumption. We do not admit that *want of faith* is especially characteristic of free society,—or that there is more of it at the North than at the South. We admit that it may be more open, more widely proclaimed, more belligerent in its temper, and more earnest in the endeavor to make proselytes here, than it is there. But that is due partly to the fact that it is much more sincere and earnest here than there, and partly to the fact that it enjoys with us a much greater freedom of utterance than is allowed to it elsewhere. We do not believe there is any higher or deeper faith in the infinite and impartial justice of God, in the sanctity of marriage, in the *right of property*—which is only another name for each man's right to the fruits of his own labor—or in any of the great principles of society and religion, among the owners of slaves than among those who own none. On the contrary, we believe there is a wider and a deeper disbelief of all sanctions, resting upon abstract and absolute right, there than here;—though, as it is the offspring of indifference and thoughtless devotion to selfish indulgence, rather than of reflection and conviction, it seeks utterance less, and manifests itself, not in clamorous proclamation, as it does with us, but in the personal life and daily habits of the individual. All the skepticism and infidelity there is at the North comes out and shows itself in print. At the South it *strikes in*,—but it none the less exists.

We should like to know, indeed, from the *Enquirer*, what there is in the ownership of slaves to make man reverent, loyal, careful in the discharge of his social duties, and disposed, above all other men, to do unto others as he would have them do unto him? In what does this elevating, humanizing, and Christianizing effect of slaveholding consist? Does the consciousness that he is the owner of a thousand men, women and children,—that he can send them into the fields to till his soil and fill his barns, with no more thought for their good than he exercises for the good of his beasts,—that he can sell them,—that he can part the wife from her husband, the mother from her babes, and send them where neither shall ever see the other again,—that he can deny them all mental culture, shut them out from all knowledge of God, and blind them to their own immortality,—that he can make them, at will, the mere instruments of his own selfish gratification, the creatures of his good pleasure, instead of independent, responsible beings—holding their existence from the same God, and on the same tenure and for the same ends as he holds his,—does the consciousness of this absolute power and supremacy over others inspire the slaveholder with the Christian virtues of meekness, of humble dependence and of brotherly love? Unless all history is a lie, exactly the reverse is the effect produced. A consciousness of arbitrary power, begets an arbitrary temper; and an unchecked dominion over others, induces a skeptical forgetfulness of higher duties and of higher obligations. It seems to us, therefore, utterly absurd to insist, as the *Enquirer* does, that a slave-holding community must necessarily be more religious, more loyal, more regardful of moral and of social sanctions, than one where every man owns himself.

But before going any further with this argument, we should be glad to know the practical result at which the *Enquirer* aims. It need not take the trouble to vindicate its own social condition, for we do not propose to disturb or interfere with it in any way. If Virginia chooses to maintain Slavery as one of her domestic social institutions, she has the right to do so, and shall enjoy it unmolested by us. Does the *Enquirer* insist that New-York would consult her true interest by reëstablishing Slavery within her borders; and is *that* the practical object it hopes to reach by this discussion? Or does it propose to convince us that *Kansas* will be improved by the introduction of Slavery, and thus to obtain our assent to such a step? This is really the only point upon which argument can have any practical bearing;—and in regard to that, whether Slavery be an evil or not, our objection to its establishment in Kansas rests on other grounds. We contend against it as an unjust encroachment upon the political power of the Free States under the Constitution; and it is that objection which the advocates of Slavery Extension will be required to meet.

Secrets of Know-Nothingism.

The Baltimore *Republican* publishes another batch of Know-Nothing secrets, giving all the grips, pass-words, countersigns and "workings" of the various degrees and Councils, so that nothing now remains to be divulged of this once mysterious organization, which threatened to annihilate all the old parties, take the country by storm, and assume the political command in every municipal, State and National office from Maine to Texas. But the game is all up, the bubble has burst, and a most profitable lesson may be learned from the fate of this secret Order by all who may hereafter attempt to form a new party. The Know-Nothings, as has been proved, possessed sufficient power for good or evil, if they had but possessed sufficient discretion to use it properly, and they might have become a source of apprehension to other parties, who would have made terms with them for the sake of the assistance they could render in a closely contested election. But they could only be powerful while their numbers were unknown and their leaders unrecognized. They had a small number of hearty fanatics who would never hesitate to follow their leaders, and the organization should have been content to work with them, but the leaders grew ambitious; they miscalculated their strength, they misinterpreted the public sentiment, and, by making an open nomination and holding a public Convention, they let the daylight into their mysterious council chambers, when the world was enabled to see what mummeries they were practicing, and who they were that aspired to be our future Mayors, Governors, Presidents, and Legislators. The delusion was destroyed, the charm broken, the mystic ties were loosed, and the whole power of the party was destroyed. From the moment they made an open nomination, and ventured to act by themselves, they became do-nothings, and their power was gone. Of course, so extensive an organization, and one, too, which was based on so potent a principle as that of a love of country and an opposition to foreign oppression and interference, could not suddenly be broken up and destroyed, for there were no small number of sincere, patriotic, and devoted men in the Order, who would cling to it while there was anything to cling to. But the great body of its members have become convinced that the Know-Nothings committed political suicide the very moment that they allowed themselves to be bullied, or tempted into open nominations; there has been an irreparable rupture among them, too, on a question which was foreign to the original purpose of their organization, and they can never come together again. As an element in our political organizations, the Know-Nothings are not, now, of much account, and they will be *of much less a year hence*. They will go the way of all parties that have deserted their own standards. The objects of the Simon Pures of the Order were to prevent the spread of Romanism in this country, and to amend or abolish the naturalization laws; but they soon abandoned those great objects, and formed themselves into a league to strangle at the North the sentiment of freedom, and to make the Free States mere second fiddles for the Slave States to play upon. It is a sad alternative that political parties are reduced to, but it seems to be inevitable that, for a while at least, great national questions of policy must be abandoned until the sectional issues are disposed of which the Know-Nothings have been active in raising. But "Sam" himself is a used up impersonation, without the U. S. to give him substance and respectable personality.

Liberation of the American Slave at Savanna la Mar.

By the Kingston papers, brought by a recent arrival, it appears that a black man, alleged to be a slave, has been forcibly taken from on board the brig *Young America*, by some persons at Savanna la Mar, and set at large.

This occurrence presents a new phase of a long standing cause of vexation and irritation between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States—one which our Government has frequently endeavored to remove by positive treaty stipulations, but which, owing to the reluctance of Great Britain to act upon the subject, has remained to this day unsettled.

It was formerly the practice to a considerable extent of the local authorities of the Bahama Islands, when vessels of the United States were driven into their ports by stress of weather, having slaves on board, to set them free by their interference. The case of the *Creole*, which was carried into the port of Nassau by persons who had mutinied, and other cases of a like character, led Mr. Webster, in negotiating the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, to endeavor to secure stipulations which should insure American vessels trading at the colonial ports of Great Britain against such interference. At that time Mr. Webster argued that a ship on the high seas was to be regarded as a part of the territory of the nation to which she belonged—a position which, when made many years before by Hubner, was pronounced by an able commentator on maritime law as untenable—and he concluded from that principle, that if driven unwillingly into a foreign port, the ship retained the same rights and immunities in port as when freely roaming the open ocean. He argued further that a merchant vessel visiting a foreign port for the purpose of trade, was, under the practice of nations, so far entitled to bring with her the jurisdiction and authority of the laws of her own country, as to render the relations of master and slave existing upon her, inviolable by the authorities of the port where she might chance to lie.

Lord Ashburton, in replying, declined at that time the discussion of this question, alleging his lack of instructions, but engaged that directions should be given to the Generals of the English Colonies on our southern borders, not to interfere in an officious manner with American vessels, driven by accident into their ports. And he added that the laws of hospitality seem to require that there should be no further inquisition into the state of persons on board our vessels on the part of the English authorities, than should be indispensable to enforce the municipal laws of the colony, and the proper regulation of its harbors and waters.

This promise of Lord Ashburton's seems to have been accepted as satisfactory, and the treaty of 1842 was concluded. Since then no complaints have been made on our part against the authorities of the English Colonies in this respect; but it seems now, from the occurrence at Savanna la Mar, that individuals are disposed to take upon themselves the performance of acts which drew forth expostulation and complaint on our part, when performed by the British Colonial authorities.

When we consider the immense amount of commerce which finds its way through the channel between the Bahama Islands and the Coast of Florida, and passes in the vicinity of the rest of the British West India Islands, it is certainly greatly to be desired that the delicate subject upon which we have spoken should be taken up and disposed of by the two Governments interested, by some positive and permanent stipulations. Until this is done cases will frequently arise requiring explanation and settlement, and the issue of which will depend entirely upon what may chance to be the feeling of the two Governments towards each other at the moment.

In our present happy condition of profound peace, our Government could not be better employed than in blotting out this subject from the list of international differences, perhaps one of the most irritating and difficult of adjustment that could possibly present itself in times of high excitement or hostility between Great Britan and the United States.

A Step Backwards.

We are sorry to see that in very many of the Liquor Saloons the Proprietors have taken down the placard they once exhibited so ostentatiously,

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
NOT TAKEN HERE.

Why they removed it we can only conjecture. Their custom undoubtedly fell off, as very many of their regular visitors were induced to drop in solely by the desire to read the Times. But they will hardly get them back again as they now take the paper at their houses, and have, moreover, learned that they are a good deal better off without their liquor. They are in danger, meantime, of losing their standing with the Liquor Dealers' Association.

The low rum-holes, where neither the Times nor a reader of it was ever seen, still keep up the placard and make capital out of it. They lose nothing—as the placards were furnished gratuitously, and they get great credit for being zealous and self-denying champions of their order. Their liquor is all imported—or at all events is made from imported drugs. By the way, does the law require the *water* drank with liquor, or with drugs, to be imported also? Here is a nice point for legal casuists.

Presidential.

The aspirants for the Presidency down East are getting dreadfully in earnest about it. We observe by the proceedings in one of the Boston Courts that Dr. George Washington Mellen, whose claims have been so zealously and enthusiastically urged on public attention by the Boston *Post*, is not to be allowed to walk over the course without vigorous opposition. One of his competitors, Daniel Pratt, Jr., has entered a complaint against him for *high treason*. It seems from the complaint that Mellen is alleged to have accused Pratt of having received £250,000 from the Pope of Rome, with which to organize a force of 500,000 men to overturn the liberties of the country; and the making of this unfounded charge, the complainant insists, is high treason under the Constitution. The Police Court Justice, who is evidently in the interest of the opposite faction, decided that he had no jurisdiction in the case, and turned the complaint over to Judge Curtis and other federal authorities. As they are liable to be in the interest of the existing administration, it is greatly to be feared that they will not do full justice to the case of Mr. Pratt.

Now that these matters are going into Courts of law, we should not be at all surprised to see proceedings commenced against parties similarly situated in this State. We have heard it whispered, indeed, that an action had already been commenced on behalf of George Law against Mr. Fillmore, for unlawful trespass upon his preserves, and that the ex-President's sudden departure for Europe was in consequence thereof. Another suit will be brought against Com. Vanderbilt for running his steam-craft into and seriously damaging Com. Stockton's private frigate; the defense set up is, that so dense a political fog prevailed at the time that the pilot *knew-nothing* whatever of his position; and, indeed, it was not discovered that there had been any collision until after the Philadelphia Convention, when the fog lifted and both vessels were found to be water-logged. It is rumored also that Law's heaviest ship disappeared entirely during the same fog, but whether she was struck and sunk by any other vessel, or sprung a leak and went down, is not known; the latter is probable, as she was never seaworthy. We do not learn that she had any insurance.

But if the example of the Boston aspirants is followed here, our law Courts may count upon plenty of business for the hot months.

Judge Culver.

The following paragraph occurs in a New-York letter published in the *National Intelligencer:*

Judge Culver, of the Superior Court of Brooklyn, ever since his election to the office in November last, has been the victim of much persecution. First, his right to the seat was denied and his opponent declared legally elected, but the opponent had the grace to decline the Judgeship; next, the Supervisors found some reason to refuse payment of his salary, but in this they had to succumb; then a Grand Jury presented him and his Court on the indefinite charge of "gross negligence and partiality," and to refute this the Judge has entered an action for libel against some of the actors on this Jury, whose motives are understood to have been influenced solely by the Judge's known proclivities in favor of the Prohibitory Liquor law.

We have no doubt that much of the annoyance to which Judge Culver has been subjected, is due to the cause specified. The treatment he has experienced is certainly highly discreditable to all who have made themselves parties to it. His opponents had a right to oppose his nomination and election, and did so strenuously, but without success. After his election they had no right to harass him as they have done by incessant and ignoble persecutions. The action of the Grand Jury in presenting him as unqualified for his place, was an outrage which can only injure and disgrace the men by whom it was perpetrated. They availed themselves of their accidental position as Jurors to vent their personal malignity under official forms. To call such a denunciation, which was utterly beyond the line of their duty, a presentment, is an abuse of words. It was a base and cowardly attempt to injure the Judge personally and officially, and yet to evade the responsibility of their acts by the shelter of their official character. We are glad the Judge has put them upon their defence.

The New Paper.

The Liquor Dealers, we observe, are earnestly pushing their project of starting a new daily newspaper. They propose to call it *The Age*, and have already issued a portentous prospectus, very badly written, purporting to set forth the objects to which the new journal will be devoted. We do not hear that they have as yet advanced much beyond Captain French's subscription of $20,000, in their efforts to raise a fund. The *Herald* continues to throw cold water on the scheme, and is doing its best to convince the Liquor Dealers that they need no other organ. Evidently, however, they distrust the *Herald's* alliance: they fear it will give them the slip if the tide should happen to turn the other way, as it did once before. Their safest plan is clearly to have an organ of their own. We hope they will succeed in getting one started. They will do well, however, to secure the services of men as editors and reporters, who do not patronize the owners of the paper too extensively. The labors of a daily journal are very exacting and require the services of men who spend the least possible portion of their time at the bar. We hope the Liquor Dealers will bear this in mind in making their arrangements. We are inclined to think that their labors in organizing the new paper will be greatly facilitated by the Prohibitory Law.

A Song of Degrees.

The list of degrees conferred at Harvard has come to hand, and the name of Samuel E. Eliot, LL. D., is not upon it. He wrote—that is, plain Samuel E. Eliot wrote—a *History of Liberty*, and afterwards furnished a commentary upon it, in the shape of a vote for the Fugitive Bill; but these laurels were not green enough to earn the rare and enviable title. They did not approve him a Doctor of Laws. Since Harvard will not be accommodating, cannot some Southern Institution, the University of Missouri for instance, meet the difficulty, by inventing the title, for the occasion, of S. F. L. D.—Doctor of the Fugitive Slave Law,—and bestowing it upon the historian? He is a martyr; and martyrs should have crowns.

It has been stated that the Trustees of Harvard refused Mr. Eliot a degree *because* he voted for the Fugitive Slave Law. We shall not believe, until convinced by better evidence than we have yet seen. Degree-giving has sunk low enough, in this country, we are aware; but we are not quite prepared to believe that the oldest University in the country dispenses or withholds her scholastic honors, on political grounds.

Kansas.

We publish in another part of this morning's Times, a report of the opening proceedings of the Kansas Legislature, from the St. Louis *Republican*, a paper violently opposed to Gov. Reeder, and zealous in its endeavors to secure the establishment of Slavery in the Territory. We give, also, from a Democratic Pro-Slavery paper, published at Leavenworth, Kansas, an article insisting that Kansas is certain to become a Slave-holding Territory,—that Slavery already exists there, and that the Legislature will extend over it a legal sanction. The article is interesting, as showing the extreme confidence of the Pro-Slavery propagandists in their ability to accomplish the objects at which they aim.

☞ B. S. Garland, of Missouri, the owner of the fugitive slave who was rescued from jail in Milwaukee in March last by a body of men acting under the leadership of S. M. Booth, sued Booth for $1,000, the value of his slave, and has recently recovered that amount. Booth, it will be remembered, was convicted on a criminal trial for having aided in the rescue, and was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, but was released on a writ of *habeas corpus* by the Supreme Court of the State. The suit for damages will very probably be carried up to the same Court on appeal. The Court took the ground that the Fugitive Slave law, under which the prosecution was had, was unconstitutional.

The Astor Library.

We have received a communication signed S. D., complaining of us for publishing the article signed "C." in yesterday's Times, upon the conduct of the attendants in the Astor Library, "with no better proof to support the charge than the said C.," and declaring in reply that "the most obliging kindness is always shown." S. D. sends us no name as a guarantee for the truth of his statements; he must not be surprised therefore if we give them neither credit nor attention. We know the writer of the communication signed "C.," and know him to be reliable for the correctness of his statements,—a condition upon which, so far as possible, we always insist in similar cases. We may add that, in addition to the communications which we publish on this subject, we have received several others, which we do not insert because they are not accompanied by any responsible name.

Personal Intelligence.

Among the passengers leaving town to-day by the *Empire City*, is Mr. S. S. Cox, Editor of the *Ohio Statesman*. Mr. Cox goes out as Secretary of Legation at Lima, an appointment conceded rather, we presume, as a token of his merits, than as their fair equivalent. While with our estimate of any services in behalf of the Administration and the Nebraska infamy, we might suppose the wages fully equal to the labor, we are at a loss to see by what criterion the President rates them so low, as to bestow a fourth-rate appointment, where men of less talent and energy in the cause have been so much more liberally provided for. But that is a point with which we have nothing to do. Perhaps the ruinous defeat in Ohio has. Mr. Cox, whose lively book, *The Buckeye Abroad*, was generally read a few years ago, only, we are assured, accepts the post as a means of forwarding certain literary projects—a work upon the manners, society, government, scenery, and all other traveling topics, being included in the design. The work we learn, is purchased in advance, and by an enterprising house in this city, who consider Mr. Cox's reputation sufficient guarantee for the interest of the unborn production. No doubt, the remembrance of Dr. Tschudi's agreeable book will secure a host of readers predisposed to the subject, but for whom the Doctor's information is behind the times.

The Kinney Expedition correspondent of the *Evening Post*, who gave an account of the wreck of the vessel in which our modern Cortez and his companion adventurers embarked, is Mr. William S. Thayer, one of the editorial staff of the *Post*, and who was to deliver a poem before the Literary Societies of Harvard University at the present Commencement. But Mr. Thayer, like Young Norval, had heard of battles and conquests, and longed to follow to the field some bold Fillibustero, and deserted the *Post* and the Muses to join in the expedition of Colonel Kinney.

Mr. William H. Fry, the distinguished musical critic and composer, has gone to Newport to recruit his health. Recorder Smith, who, though a Soft, is not one of the kind alluded to by Milton in his famous "lutes and soft *recorders*," since he made his decision on the Liquor Law, is going to Vermont to refresh and recreate himself among the Green Mountains. All the culprits who may be hereafter arrested for violations of the law, will probably answer like the Italian witness in the case of Queen Caroline, *non mi Recorder*.

Longfellow, the poet, has taken the Cliff House, in Newport, for the "heated term," and will occupy it in company with a small circle of his personal friends, among whom we understand will be Kensett, the landscape painter. *Apropos* of this amiable and admirable artist, we learn that he has received another commission from the Earl of Ellesmere for a picture. His lordship was so well pleased with the two which he commissioned Mr. Kensett to paint when he was here as a Crystal Palace Commissioner, that he sent him an order for another.

We learn that Mr. Francis G. Shaw, of Boston, the elegant translator of *Consuelo* and other of Geo. Sand's novels, recently returned from Europe with his family, and will hereafter reside on Staten Island, where he is building a villa. Such "picked men of countries" as Mr. Shaw, who have been endowed liberally by nature and fortune, are an acquisition to our social resources.

The inventor of the iron pavement, Mr. Tho[illegible], has lost his sight in consequence of the severe application while bringing that admirable city improvement to perfection. He resides in Boston, and has yet to receive a suitable compensation for the loss of his sight.

Among the arrivals at Saratoga we notice the name of Col. Charles Burr. The trust the anxiety of our Saratoga correspondent, and of the numerous friends of the Colonel, will be allayed by his reappearance, which, we have no doubt, has been considerably hastened by the public notice taken of his protracted absence.

Our City artists are rusticating. The Sketch Club has adjourned for the season. A correspondent of a Boston paper says that Richards is up the Hudson, McLenan at Catskill, T[illegible] at Chataguay Lake, Cafferty has been in New-Jersey, Dallas and Kyle are still in town, Ransom is in Boston painting portraits.

A New-York correspondent of the National *Intelligencer*, says that one of the heirs of the late Samuel McDonald, of Baltimore, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, is the wife of an estimable gentleman of the editorial fraternity in this City, whose good fortune is the cause of congratulation from every one who knows him. The fortunate gentleman in question is Mr. Homans, Editor of the *Banker's Magazine*.

Mrs. E. F. Ellett is traveling and ruralizing in Maine.

Musical.

Dodworth's Saloon.—An indifferent Concert was given here last night by some indifferent singers, and attended by an indifferent audience. Mr. Alfred Sedgwick's brilliant and artist-like performance on the Concertina, was the only feature of excellence. The rest did not rise above mediocrity.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS. FEVER AND AGUE. No. 12.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., April 11, 185[illegible].

C. D. Deshler—*Dear Sir:* Your Anti-Periodic Pills maintain their reputation well. Send me another gross as soon as possible, as I am just out of them.

CHAS. STREATER, M. D.

Again: April 2[illegible], 185[illegible].

Dear Sir: The cases of fever and ague I have under treatment have been dosed with calomel, quinine and arsenic by other physicians, and I am heartily sick of the old plan of treatment. Please forward your Pills.

D. C. REYNOLDS, M. D.

May [illegible], 185[illegible].

C. D. Deshler, Esq.: I have used your medicine and am exceedingly pleased with its operation. I am gathering in all the old cases in the country and as I am a young physician, they will help me very much. With feelings of respect for the truthfulness of your claims, I remain yours truly,

D. C. REYNOLDS, M. D.

Sold at the Depôt, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, New-York. Also, by CLICKENER & Co., S. PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE, F. C. WELLS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN. By E. T. BEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Boston; GILBERT & CO. and T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use pills, cholagogues, and mixtures, sold as Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

Better buy a sixpence worth of poison of an honest apothecary, than to pay a dollar for the same made into a "pill" or a "mixture," and remember that the only Fever and Ague Remedy in the market that is free from noxious and poisonous drugs, is "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;" and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, James R. Chilton, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 1[illegible] Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and druggists generally.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," office No. 714 Broadway, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES—ANOTHER VICTORY.

Mount [illegible], July 6, 185[illegible].

F. B. Beddome, Esq., London, C. W., Agent for S. C. Herring & Co.:

Dear Sir: I am sorry to inform you that my store, with the whole of the contents, furniture, etc. [illegible], &c., was destroyed by fire last night. I saved nothing. You will remember I bought one of Herring's Safes from you last March, and I have much pleasure in informing you it stood the fire well; it was perfectly red hot for several hours; the handles and brass plate both melted off, and after hauling it out of the burning embers we had to pour water on it for nearly half an hour before it could be opened. You may fancy my satisfaction at finding my books, mortgages, deeds, notes and cash all right. I had a large amount of valuable papers in it, which, had I lost, would have completely ruined me. You will please send me another safe directly, and I will send you the old one that you may show it to all who wish to have a perfectly fire-proof safe.

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

J. W. [illegible]

The subscribers have on hand for sale the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THIS IS A FAST age, and, determined to distance all competitors, we have just made a grand improvement in our admirable sewing machines, by adding fifty per cent. to their speed. A very great economy is thus effected, not only in the quantity of work done, but in the hire of operators, rent of rooms, &c. All the other recent great improvements are retained, and perfected in these new machines. It is a fact that can be clearly demonstrated, that SINGER'S Sewing Machines, at the moderate prices asked, are more economical to the user than any of the inferior machines in market, if the latter could be had as a gift. Convenient and satisfactory references can be given to those who are using our machines with great profit, and in every branch of trade.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 3[illegible] Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, are offering bareges, lawns and robes, at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for their Fall goods. They will open, THIS DAY, three cases fine printed lawns at 6¼ cents per yard; rich bareges at 1s.; fine de beiges, 1s. 6d.; rich plaid and striped silks at 4s.; fine black bareges at 2s. Also goods for bathing dresses and mosquito nettings.

THE KNOX HAT.—KNOX HAS A DECIDED SPECIALTY for making hats, and there is a peculiarity about those of his manufacture which distinguishes them from other hats. Look at his immense stock of all kinds in his new and splendid store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and at No. 533 Broadway, and you will be satisfied that his business must be immense.

M. WILSON, GILSEY BUILDING.—CITY AND country merchants desirous of purchasing shirts, collars and stocks, should avail themselves of the first pick from one of the largest and most choice stock of goods in the City.

M. WILSON,
corner Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, Gilsey Building, [illegible] basement.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

LADIES GOING IN THE COUNTRY, WISHING their supply of shoes, can find gaiter boots of all the fashionable styles from 12s. to 20s. per pair; ladies' slippers, ties, toilet slips and buskins, from 6s. to 10s. per pair; with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes, at equally low prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 1[illegible] Canal-st.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of [illegible] years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

FRENCH SUSPENDERS IN LARGE VARIETY; also, of English and American manufacture, wholesale or retail. Shirts made to order. A superior quality ready made in all sizes.

IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

CATARACTS IN MOST CASES CURED WITHOUT an operation. All eye diseases successfully treated; no cupping or salivating. Dr. C. W. UPHAM, Oculist, successor to Dr. [illegible], No. 2[illegible] 4th-st., near Broadway. Hours, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WILKIN'S AMULET FOR THE HAIR IS NO BARber's, self styled professor's, or unknown individual's preparation like the innumerable humbugs of the day. For particulars see advertisement. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., and the principal druggists.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Palliasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail.

M. WILLARD, Agent.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—THE LARGEST stock and greatest variety of Traveling Trunks, &c., in the Union, at the lowest retail prices, corner of Broadway and [illegible]

CROUCH & FITZGERALD.

[illegible]

St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, after undergoing an extensive enlargement and important improvements, will be reopened on Sunday morning next, when Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of the diocese, or Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, are expected to officiate. The ladies of the Church intend holding their first annual fair on the afternoons and evenings of Friday and Saturday next, the 27th and 28th inst., for the purpose of raising funds towards the expenses incurred by the alterations.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.—This is the great Spring and Summer remedy, and the only permanent BLOOD PURIFIER and eradicator of disease.

Reader, if your blood is impure, and your system out of order, there is nothing that will so soon restore you to health, and create NEW, RICH AND PURE BLOOD, as the GENUINE DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Try a bottle or two. Thousands will testify that it is the only medicine which EFFECTUALLY CURES AND KEEPS THE BLOOD PURE.

Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church, Office No. 2.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Real Sarsaparilla Syrup (not Molasses).—No Syrup is so refreshing or so wholesome as the pure Sarsaparilla properly prepared with refined sugar. We invite the public to try it with our pure Iced Soda Water, at the new Drug Store, No. 285 Broadway, first block above Stewart's. A. CUSHMAN & CO.

Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

Less than Half Price—PATENT LIGHTS!—HYATT'S PATENTS.—I am about making extensive alterations in my present building, besides adding some forty feet additional front to it, and otherwise increasing my facilities for the manufacture of my FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF LIGHTS; (the only kind exempt from extra insurance.) My present stock is large, and I wish to dispose of it before the 1st of October. I will sell such ROOF TILES as I have on hand, at $1 and $1 25 per foot. FLOOR TILES at from $1 50 to $2 per foot, whose value is from $3 to $5. PAVEMENT TILES at from $3 to $5, whose value is from $10 to $12.

It must be understood, however, that these tiles are NOT FOR SALE to any but respectable people; and I shall take measures to prevent their getting into unworthy hands; as it is contrary to my established policy to sell the tiles at all; my uniform custom being to lay them myself. For the reasons, however, stated above, I will sell my present stock to such persons as I can feel assured will not abuse confidence by playing into the hands of my enemies.

THADDEUS HYATT,
No. 120 West Broadway, New-York.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. CAUTION.—All quack imitations are spurious, and counterfeits of his original prescription.

Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by

RUFUS K. McHARG & CO.,
Importers, No. 133 Broadway.

Post-Office Notice.—The MAILS for CALIFORNIA, &c., per United States steamer EMPIRE CITY, will close at this office on FRIDAY, the 20th day of July, at 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Lectures on Military Surgery.—At the New-York Medical College, East 13th st.—In consequence of the excessive heat Dr. GLUCK has deferred his lectures on Military Surgery until September.

Rev. Mr. Macauley, of Canada, will preach in Rev. Mr. WRIGHT'S Church, 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SABBATH EVENING next, July 22, 7½ o'clock.

MEDICAL.

FEVER AND AGUE.
ROSENBOURN'S ORIENTAL BITTERS,
A SPEEDY AND CERTAIN CURE FOR THE
FEVER AND AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA,
AND A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR ALL FEVERS

Produced by working in canals, in cold and damp places, or by continued and laborious employment, and exposure to night airs.

The undersigned, in offering this valuable medicine to the public, through the agency of this advertisement, desires to say that, in doing so, he has yielded to the earnest entreaties of many of those who have been permanently cured of FEVER AND AGUE, and other KINDRED DISEASES, by its use, and who have expressed a desire to have some notice of it in a convenient form, that could be sent in an envelope, through the Post Office, to their friends in various sections of the country. It has never before been advertised in any newspaper, and is wholly indebted for its general use and great popularity in various localities, particularly in and around the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Newark, &c., to the personal recommendations of those who have witnessed, in themselves or others, its truly wonderful effects. With confidence, founded on experience, it is now offered to the afflicted, asking them first to try it themselves, and, if it effects a permanent cure, then to make it known to their friends.

This medicine was first used in the East Indies, where the Fever and Ague, Intermittent and "Jungle" Fevers had raged at all seasons with great violence. PRIOR TO THE INTRODUCTION OF "THE BITTERS," QUININE, MORPHINE, and other remedies of a similar character WERE USUALLY DEPENDED ON as a curative. But, in a vast majority of cases, these remedies were found to be worse than useless; so much so, that when they were successful in checking the chills the patients were usually left with a close, lingering intermittent or remittent fever and general debility, their sufferings often terminating in DEATH.

Since the introduction of the "ORIENTAL BITTERS," the number of deaths on ship-board, and on the low, marshy islands in the harbors of that portion of the Globe have been reduced nearly seven-tenths annually; and ports that were once the dread of every ship-master and sailor have now no terrors, and are considered as healthy as any in the world. This result is principally, if not wholly, owing to the very general use of "Rosenbourn's Oriental Bitters" as a remedy and a Preventive, and the consequent disuse of Quinine, Morphine, Arsenic and other pernicious drugs.

There is not a particle of Quinine, Morphine, or Opium in any form, or any mineral whatever, used in compounding this medicine. It is entirely a vegetable composition, perfectly harmless, though powerful as a curative, and may be used with perfect safety by persons of every age and sex. The patient is not required to change his diet or relinquish his employment, however laborious or exposed: on the contrary, his appetite will increase, and with it the power of digestion. He will gain strength daily, and as soon as the chills are checked, or weakened in force, or if his complaint is a loss of appetite, indigestion, lowness of spirits, or any of the numerous ills that usually attend DYSPEPSIA, he will then feel at once that it is curing him.

It is not claimed that this great remedy, now offered, will cure any complaint but the Fever and Ague, and the kindred diseases that spring from the same cause and are closely allied to it in type. Such as Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers and DYSPEPSIA, when produced by an unhealthy action of the liver, or a free use of Quinine, Morphine, &c. The usual effects of Quinine are General Debility, Swelling of the Limbs, Nervous Irritability, Despondency, Irregular Appetite and often a Ringing in the Ears. Every one should be extremely cautious how they use any medicine advertised as a cure for Fever and Ague when in the form of a Pill. The basis of all such Pills is Quinine, Morphine, or Opium and Piperin. Quinine is as injurious to the constitution as Calomel, and is to the Chrono-Thermal practitioner what Mercury is to the Allopathic. They are the "sheet anchor" and "main stay" of the two schools; and after a "course" of either of these so called remedies, the patient is usually left with a broken and shattered constitution from which he cannot recover.

The Intermittent Fever has many forms, one of which is commonly called "Dumb Ague," and as it is more or less severe, the mind is proportionally affected. A brooding melancholy often sets in, attended with more or less nervousness, an irregular appetite, indigestion, costiveness, a disrelish for exercise and even necessary occupations. Sometimes there is but little if any chill or fever to be detected, although you feel within yourself that you are bilious, feverish and dyspeptic. The fact is, Fever and Ague, most, if not all, Intermittent, Remittent and Bilious Fevers and DYSPEPSIA, owe their origin to the same general cause, viz: an irregular and unhealthy action of the Liver and the discharging into the stomach of an unnatural and acrid bile. The stomach becomes foul, and can no longer perform its functions. Dyspepsia, with all its attendant horrors, commences, and if exposure to night air, working in low marshy lands, or malaria, or a sudden cold is added, Fever and Ague, or some one of the class of fevers known as Bilious, Remittent, Yellow, or Southern, sets in at once.

For the "Fever and Ague," in all its varied forms, the "Oriental Bitters" are a speedy and certain remedy, and will, if the directions are followed, effect a permanent cure. Fever and Ague than one bottle, even should the first dose check the chill. The tone of the Stomach must be strengthened and restored, or you cannot be permanently cured. In some cases out of ten, one bottle will be all that is necessary. But it is best for invalids to use the Bitters as long as they feel that they are deriving any solid benefit therefrom.

The recipe from which these "Bitters" were made was brought to this country from the East Indies by an old and [illegible] sea captain who was engaged in that trade. He used them himself, and as he says "never lost a man by any of the forms of disease common to that part of the world"—a fact which is borne testimony to by the boarding and health officers' returns now in the Custom-House in this City. He says that he has often administered them at sea, to invalid passengers who were going abroad for the benefit of their health, with great success. And that wherever the complaint was Dyspepsia, that they "acted like a charm," and in more than one instance have effected a permanent cure during an outward passage.

No person about to embark on a sea voyage, within the tropics, or travel through "sickly" localities should be without this medicine. Its daily use in small quantities will purify and strengthen the tone of the stomach, and as all cases promote digestion, impart a vigorous action to the entire system and effectually protect him from Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever or any of that class of fevers known as Southern Fevers. By strengthening the tone of the stomach when at sea it almost wholly obviates that dread of all travelers on the ocean, "NAUSEA" or SEA SICKNESS. It will keep its virtues in all climates and for any length of time.

The agent feels it his duty to impress on the minds of the people the fact that this is no simple and cheap preparation made up by Druggists, and advertised over certificates of men of straw. Even if Druggists knew its composition, it would cost more than they could ever sell, it is entirely too expensive for their purposes. The certificates which are annexed, although but a few of the many that he has been voluntarily tendered, coming as they do from well-known citizens of high standing, settles all doubts as to its merits. The agent pledges himself that in every instance where the medicine is purchased directly from himself, or that he can [illegible] that they had the genuine article, if it fails to effect the required relief, unless the patient is affected with [illegible] other than Fever and Ague, or Dyspepsia, THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. It is not pretended that it will cure disease other than those mentioned above, but it will cure ninety nine out of every hundred cases of FEVER AND AGUE, OR DYSPEPSIA. In all cases where the directions have been followed strictly, the agent has never heard of the failure in a single instance.

The sick and suffering need no be reminded of the folly of paying large sums to physicians of doubtful competency, losing their time and money, and of allowing their constitution to be injured by the use of harmful drugs, when they can be speedily and permanently cured for a sum seldom exceeding a single dollar.

The undersigned would here state that he obtained the recipe and full instructions concerning the above medicine from the gentleman who brought it to this country, and although it has never before been in the hands of any one who felt disposed to bring it before the public as an "advertised medicine," a volume might be filled with the history of its cures, but to do so would swell this circular beyond the size intended, and moreover the Agent is willing to let it, as it has hitherto done, recommend itself. Believing that the publication of orders from Druggists, or certificates of cure, unless the parties are well known to the public as men of integrity, are of but little value in the estimation of sensible men; the agent only adds the following certificates and reference from well-known citizens residing in New-York and its vicinity, and would say, that in so doing, he but complies with the wishes of those whose names he uses and to whom he most respectfully and by permission refers for the truth of every line contained in this notice, and he earnestly entreats all those who are suffering from FEVER AND AGUE, or DYSPEPSIA, to call on them in person, and satisfy themselves as to the merits of this great and valuable remedy and the facts herein set forth.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1855.

Mr. F. S. STREET, No. 22 Beekman-st.:

Dear Sir: I have been afflicted with DYSPEPSIA for about one year. After using a great number of remedies, I was recommended to try ROSENBOURN'S ORIENTAL BITTERS. I purchased a bottle of you about six weeks since, I have used one half of it, and now feel as free from that complaint as I ever did. I think I am quite well. If you use certificates, I wish you to add this to the number, for those afflicted with dyspepsia should know of this remedy.

Truly yours, E. BEEBE,
Firm of HANNA & BEEBE, No. 190 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1855.

Mr. F. S. STREET, No. 22 Beekman-st.:

Dear Sir: I desire to add my testimony to the value of ROSENBOURN'S ORIENTAL BITTERS, as it has effected a perfect cure of Fever and Ague in my case, after all other remedies had failed, and as I have tried almost everything offered for the cure of this disease by druggists and physicians, including DESHLER'S PILLS, I think I have had sufficient experience to warrant me in giving an opinion. I was attacked with Fever and Ague on Staten Island, in August last, and suffered greatly from its effects till cold weather set in, when it disappeared. Last Spring, however, it attacked me again with renewed violence. I was entirely prostrated, so that I could not attend to my business. After trying everything that could be found, I was almost giving up in despair, when I accidentally heard of some wonderful cures effected by your Bitters. With very little hope of relief, I was finally induced to give your medicine a trial. The first dose gave me hope of success, and in less than two weeks I was cured, to the astonishment of my friends, who had given my case up as hopeless since my own cure. I have also been instrumental in curing a number of my friends with Rosenbourn's Oriental Bitters, all of whom will cheerfully unite with me in testifying to the virtues of a remedy that has been the means of restoring them to health. If you will refer persons, afflicted with this disease to me, I shall take great pleasure in explaining more in detail the cases to which I allude, as I regard it to be a duty which every member of community owes to his fellows, to endeavor to relieve those who are suffering from this or any other disease. Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM E. LEARNARD, No. 88 2d st.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1855.

Mr. F. S. STREET, No. 22 Beekman-st.

DEAR SIR: Believing it to be a duty that every one owes to the cause of suffering humanity, when they have found the means of relief, to impart its knowledge to others, I send you the following testimony relative to the virtue of Rosenbourn's Oriental Bitters. My mother was sick for a long time, suffering severely from a severe attack of Fever and Ague. The best medical advice that could be obtained in the City was procured, but she still continued much about the same. We saw that her constitution was rapidly giving way, and felt alarmed. A few days since I accidentally heard of a "great cure" having been effected by your Bitters. I purchased a bottle with but faint hopes of any good result. I confess, but astonishing as it may seem, it afforded immediate relief, and it gives me great pleasure to state that, at the present time, the Fever and Ague is, I have no doubt, permanently checked, and my mother is gaining her health and strength rapidly. All of which is the effects of but one bottle. I hope that you will publish the above, and I cheerfully recommend the Bitters to all my friends who may be suffering from Fever and Ague. Any one who has any doubts as to the genuineness of this certificate, will please call on me at my residence or place of business, and I shall be most happy to give them my statement in person.

PETER MONNEGHAN,
No. 36 Cedar-st., No. 6 Prince-st.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER, No. 13 Spruce-st.
New-York, June 28, 1855.

MR. F. S. STREET: I had hoped, after having suffered from Fever and Ague for eight months, while on the Miami River, five years since, that I should thereafter be exempt from it in this vicinity. But while residing in that God-forsaken place, Hoboken, N. J., it returned with increased severity, (shakes every day.) You know how I came to use your medicine, so it is unnecessary to recapitulate; but for the benefit of any poor devil who may be similarly cursed, I detail its operation.

Shake commenced on Saturday, June 9, fever as usual. Ditto Sunday and Monday at the same hour, 5 P. M. Took a large dose of the medicine just after 5 o'clock on Tuesday. Shake much diminished in violence, fever high. Three doses on Wednesday—no shake, not much fever, but headache awful! Thursday, two doses (one too little, I guess.) No shakes, no fever, no headache, but mighty weak. Beefsteaks and porter completed the business, and I am not at all apprehensive of its recurrence. Of course I ascribe the credit to Rosenbourn's Oriental Bitters.

If you find any incredulous ass who fancies certificates are manufactured, be good enough to send him to me, when I will my tale unfold to his entire satisfaction.

Yours, very truly,
WILLIAM F. JONES.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1855.

Mr. F. S. STREET: This is to certify that my Assistant got the Fever and Ague out West, and at several times the complaint would attack him and make him quite incompetent to attend his business. He had tried various remedies, but the same effect would come on every other day, and we thought it impossible for him to find relief, but a gentleman came in and informed us if he used Rosenbourn's Oriental Bitters it would cure him. He got it and used about a gill of it, and he is perfectly cured; and it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to all who are so afflicted.

WM. DORMAN, Barber,
No. 14 Beekman-st.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1855.

Mr. F. S. STREET: DEAR SIR: In sending you the following statement I feel only a pleasure in acknowledging my obligation to you for furnishing a medicine that cured me of a dangerous sickness, but that it is my duty to aid in making you invaluable remedy known to those who are similarly affected.

In September of last year I made a trip to one of the Western States, and a few days after my return home (then in 38th-st., New-York) I was prostrated by a severe attack of Fever and Ague. I commenced taking approved remedies, but as I continued to grow worse, a physician was called in. I remained under his attendance for some time, without receiving any benefit; on the contrary, my sickness increased and the "chills" returned daily; until, finally, I became so weak and exhausted that I could not rise after the chills passed off. At this time a friend advised me to use your "ROSENBOURN'S ORIENTAL BITTERS," as being a sure remedy. Fortunately I was induced to do so. It did, indeed, prove such, for I took but a few doses before my chills were broken, and I have had no return of them since. By continuing its use I was in a few days restored to health, and enabled to resume my business, and have enjoyed good health from that time until the present.

Yours, respectfully,
J. D. GILLAM, No. 306 West 11th-st.

In addition to the above the agent refers by permission, to the following names, all of whom have had an opportunity of testing the merits of the Oriental Bitters.

REFERENCES.

Joseph T. Preston, No. 37 Hammersly-st., New-York.
Jos. C. R. Pooler, No. 220 South 9th-st., Williamsburg, L. I.
Charles A. Secor, No. 245 5th-av.
Wm. M. Young, Proprietor of the Baltic House, corner of 3d av. and 26-st.
T. D. Curtis, Esq., No. 144 Carl-st., Brooklyn, L. I.
J. A. Walsh, No. 331 Gold-st., Brooklyn, L. I.
Charles S. Stearns, Bookseller, Morrisania, N. Y.
David Davis, corner of North Moore and Hudson sts., over Boot Store.
P. Brown, No. 90 South 2d street, Williamsburg, L. I.
Mrs. Mesurole, Middletown Point, Mon. Co., N. J.
J. B. Wooley, Grocer, Middletown Point, Mon. Co., N. J.
James Bulger, No. 218 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, L. I.
Henry W. Phair, Printer, No. 22 Beekman-st.
J. W. Vandewater, Salesman for William C. Lyons, corner of Ann and William sts.
Geo. B. Preston, No. 143 Hammond-st.
Samuel D. Fisher, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Jacob Pitney, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
C. C. Hall, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Mrs. Ann Ginan, Harlem, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Goodspeed, Harlem, N. Y.

F. S. STREET, Sole Agent,
No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000.—THE BARGAIN OF BARGAINS.—Business, manufacturing character, exclusive and genteel, profits 300 per cent., demand unlimited,—one half interest in this splendid business, with a valuable contract amounting to over $3,000, together with tools, stock, &c., may be had for $4,000 cash, as the proprietor cannot attend to it. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York.

TO SASH AND BLIND MANUFACTURERS.—We wish to contract for sash, blinds, doors, moulding, &c., to the amount of from $500 to $1,000, to pay half cash and half in unincumbered real estate at cash prices. Apply to C. B. MILLER & CO., Real Estate, Stock and Property Exchange, No. 196 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED.—In the stationery business; a young man with a small cash capital may find an opportunity to engage in a thriving business already established, and having good connections. Address PARTNER, with name and residence, at the office of this paper.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. OF O. F.—The members of COVENANT LODGE No. 35, are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, No. 163 Bowery, at 2 o'clock THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, S. DOWNING. By order of S. S. CHEEVER, N. G.
JOHN R. RILEY, Secretary.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE.—Oil that will burn in a simple lamp
6 evenings, of 4 hours each, or
24 consecutive hours,
Without requiring filling or trimming.
MATTHEW VANDERHOFF,
Nos. 29 and 30 Frankfort-st.

HARRISON'S LEATHER WORKERS' POWDERS make an ink of intense blackness to blacken the russet surface and edges of leather. It receives a fine polish, and is the best article ever invented for that purpose. It is at wholesale by E. GODFREY & SONS, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., and at retail by all the shoe finders; or should be.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 1 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $6. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway. Agent for the Manufacturers.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

WIRE ROPE.—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from ⅛ inch diameter upwards, for hoisting, stays, &c. &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two nice tidy Protestant girls, together or separate, in City or country—one is a good general servant, can do plain cooking, is an excellent washer and ironer, will make herself useful in every particular; the other is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel with a lady or family; both are highly recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, to day or to morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable girls, (cousins,) who have a desire to live in one family. One is a good plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker of bread, and biscuit. The other is a neat chambermaid and nurse; will do the waiting. They have two years' City reference from their last lady. They will take $6 each. The country preferred. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st., or send a note.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a highly respectable Protestant American girl. Is a first-rate cook, a good maker and baker of bread. Is, also, a splendid laundress, and would act as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Has the best of City references. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., in the Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a highly respectable Protestant girl, with good references, as cook, washer and ironer, or general houseworker; is a good baker, a first rate laundress, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to do the housework of a small family; no objection to the country; good references given; can be seen for a few days at her present employer's, No. 269 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant girl, to do general housework; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 83 Dean-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young German girl, in a respectable American family, to take care of the children and to do plain chamberwork or housework. Call at No. 192 Varick-st.

AN IMPORTANT MERCANTILE AGENCY WEST.—If sufficient inducement be offered, the services of a highly competent middle aged man, formerly from New-England, but now residing in the West, can be secured by one or more houses or individuals, to act in the capacity of traveling agent for the purchase of property in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, the collection of debts, the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, (intoxicating drinks excepted;) the looking up of lands and reporting their true situation, and, as nearly as possible, their value; the looking into claims to lands disputed or doubtful, and the looking up and adjusting of what are denominated "bad debts," in which he has had much experience, and for the accomplishment of which he possesses a happy faculty. Further information may be had by calling at Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, or a personal interview be had by addressing BENNETT, Box No. 1,556 Lower Post-Office.

STEWARD WANTED.—A steward is wanted to take charge of the Refectory connected with the Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., early in September next. The applicant must be a man of unexceptionable moral and religious character, and competent to conduct a large and genteel boarding-house, the female head of the family a good housekeeper. A large vegetable garden is connected with the property, and if the applicant is competent to conduct this, it will be a source of much profit to him. Applications accompanied with references, may be made to Rev. D. V. McLEAN, D. D., President of the College, Easton, Penn. The situation is very desirable.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASTER BUILDERS.—To a skillful builder, well versed in his business, and competent to superintend and erect good buildings, employment will be given; and to a builder having some capital, (building materials or cash) an interest in profitable building contracts will be given. Apply to C. B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 196 Broadway.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS may be obtained at the offices of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place, No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn, and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—In a first class dry goods jobbing house, which has a good case, short time and prompt six months trade. Address Box No. 718 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED.—In a lawyer's office; must write a good hand. Apply at No. 12 Park-place.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS.—Can be obtained at the office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place, No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn, and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME for female servants, on 38th st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution. A French nurse and seamstress waiting for an engagement.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board at a beautiful and healthy location, where there are no boarders nor children. It is within two hours' ride from the City. The best of references given and required. Address MUNSON, this Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—WISHING A GENTEEL AND PERMANENT HOME in a house owned by the occupant, having gas and bath, location central, west from Broadway, can have the choice of two rooms, on the second and third floors. Price $4 50 per week, with partial board, or $2 without. Address Mrs. S., Times Office. References exchanged.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., branch of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.

LORENZO DELMONICO.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE. Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. H. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 32 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES.—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating five bonds of the City of New-Orleans for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1855, and numbered 88, 91, 93, 94 and 95. Said bonds were mailed at New-York for New-Orleans on the 19th and 21st of June, and have not been received. Payment has been stopped.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855. JACOB LITTLE & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF THOMAS HARRISON.—The livery business of Harrison & Fleet is now offered for sale cheap, with the lease of the stables, Nos. 19 and 21 Roosevelt st., consisting of horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, &c.; one of the best stands for the business in the City of New-York, and one of the best chances to go in the business. Apply on the premises to JONATHAN G. FLEET.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The Rats and the Mice they make such a strife,
I cannot enjoy a moment of life;
While Bedbugs and Fleas and Cockroaches black,
Issue by hundreds from hole and from crack,
Villainous Musquitoes their night vigils keeping,
Their billing and cooing prevent one from sleeping.

E. LYON OF BROADWAY, NO. 424,
Has the means to prevent them from troubling you more.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	55
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	31
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	40
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	115
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	83
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 200
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 250
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to 250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to 55
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	38 to 65
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	14 to 25
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 25
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers	
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers	

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being manufactured and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, factories, &c. Barrels 30 to 45 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Phil.; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

ICE.—Two thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENTERTAINING BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.
PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS,
No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square.
HARPERS' LIBRARY OF SELECT NOVELS.

PELHAM. By BULWER. 25 cents.
THE DISOWNED. By BULWER. 25 cents.
DEVEREUX. By BULWER. 25 cents.
PAUL CLIFFORD. By BULWER. 25 cents.
EUGENE ARAM. By BULWER. 25 cents.
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. By BULWER. 25c.
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NEW SKETCHES OF EVERY-DAY LIFE. By Miss BREMER. 12½ cents.
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THE JEW. By SPINDLER. 25 cents.
ARTHUR. By SUE. 25 cents.
CHATSWORTH. By WARD. 25 cents.
THE PRAIRIE BIRD. By C. A. MURRAY. 37½ cents.
AMY HERBERT. By Miss SEWELL. 25 cents.
ROSE D'ALBERT. By JAMES. 25 cents.
THE TRIUMPHS OF TIME. By Mrs. MARSH. 25 cents.
THE GRANDFATHER. By Miss PICKERING. 25 cents.
ARRAH NEIL. By JAMES. 25 cents.
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TALES FROM THE GERMAN. 25 cents.
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AGINCOURT. By JAMES. 25 cents.
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SAFIA. By DE BEAUVOIR. 12½ cents.
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THE GAMBLER'S WIFE. By Mrs. GREY. 25 cents.
VERONICA. By ZSCHOKKE. 25 cents.
DE ROHAN. By SUE. 25 cents.
PASSONAGE OF MORA. By Miss BREMER. 12½ cents.
A CHANCE MEDLEY. By T. C. GRATTAN. 25 cents.
AMAURY. By DUMAS. 25 cents.
THE AUTHOR'S DAUGHTER. By MARY HOWITT. 12½ cents.
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THE CHRONICLES OF CLOVERNOOK. 12½ cents.
CAPTAIN O'SULLIVAN. By W. H. MAXWELL. 25 cents.
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THE MIDNIGHT SUN. By Miss BREMER. 12½ cents.
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THE GREEN HAND. 25 cents.
SHIRLEY. By CURRER BELL. 37½ cents.
THE OGILVIES. By the author of "Olive." 25 cents.
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ZANONI. By BULWER. 25 cents.
OLIVE. By the author of "The Ogilvies." 25 cents.
THE GOLD WORSHIPPERS. 25 cents.
MAURICE TIERNAY. By LEVER. 50 cents.
DARIEN. By WARBURTON. 37½ cents.
FALKENBURG. 37½ cents.
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Diamond Reef.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: We have observed in your columns various communications on the subject of the contract for removing Diamond Reef, evidently emanating from persons disappointed in not getting the contract, and published by them with the view of having the contracts put out again in order to obtain for themselves a more successful result. Every one who was disposed had an opportunity to bid, upon that work at the proper time, and as all the bids made on the day advertised for them to be received were legal, and so decided to be by those learned in the law, as well as by every candid person who has examined the same, we cannot see why a bidder being the *very highest* in the list has a right to complain. No persons bidding for that work knew better the extent of Diamond Reef than Messrs. MAILLEFERT & RAASLOFF; and they, or rather one of the firm bid, at the appointed time—in April last—$68,400, and on the same day we offered to do the work for $35,600.

There were two other bids beside ours below Mr. RAASLOFF's; and he in no event could become the *lowest* bidder without the withdrawal, *firstly*, of our bid; *secondly*, that of C. SMITH's, of $40,000; *thirdly*, J. M. CARY's, of $54,000. Surely it comes with a bad grace from the *very highest bidders* to be so active in the matter, as it looks a little like an expectation on their part that if our bid was withdrawn, or out of the way, the offers of $54,000 and $40,000 would, as a matter of course, be declined, and the City be expected to pay $68,400 for what our bid offered to accomplish for about half the money. This much for an unimportant matter, which we should not have noticed but for the publications referred to. We have now to reply to another article on the *legality* of the proceedings, signed "Inquirer," which appeared also in your columns, but evidently coming from the same quarter.

"Inquirer" appears to think that the Common Council are attempting executive business, and judges by an erroneous newspaper paragraph, which he quotes as if it were the *bona fide* resolution of the Common Council.

The Common Council have attempted no such thing. The facts are these: In January last, in compliance with the wishes and petition of a large number of ship-owners, ship-masters and merchants, the Common Council passed the following resolution, which was approved by His Honor the present Mayor, January 23.

Resolved, That the reef of rocks known as Diamond Reef, lying between Governor's Island and the Battery and Quincy's reef in the East River, near Coenties-slip, be blasted to a depth of twenty-two feet below mean low water, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, *and that he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals and report the same to the Common Council for confirmation.*

It will here be observed that the Street Commissioner had no authority to award or execute the contract until he had reported all the proposals to the Common Council for confirmation, and they had made the necessary appropriation therefor. The object of this safeguard on the part of the Common Council was, first, to lessen the cost of the work, and secondly, to prevent an unjust award of the contract, as might be made if the money was first appropriated, or at least to hold a supervision over the matter until they had examined it. Accordingly the appropriation was withheld in the original resolution. This matter was fully investigated at the time; and the validity of the proceedings up to the time of opening the bids may be decided by the opinion of the Corporation Counsel then given to the Street Commissioner.

The bids were opened by the Street Commissioner, in accordance with the advertisement. The specifications issued by them were legal and valid, but they allowed great latitude to bidders—estimators being only required to state "*the lowest terms*" for which they would perform the work, by which means any person may perceive that an offer made, of almost any kind, so that it was the least in amount, would be entitled to the contract.

On opening the proposals, however, the Street Commissioner thought proper to rule out a large proportion of the bids, for "*informality*," ours among the rest, for not having bid *a specific gross sum*; our offer being to remove Diamond Reef for a certain sum per cubic yard, more or less of it; and finding our bid ruled out for an alleged informality, we immediately amended it in accordance with the ordinance provided for such cases, and extended our figures from $8 90 per cubic yard to $35,600 gross amount, on the basis of 4,000 cubic yards, which is the utmost extent of the rock, as shown by different surveys, and certified under oath of the parties having surveyed the work.

The following is the copy of our amendment, which the City has a perfect right to accept, if it deems it to its interest so to do:

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1855.

JAMES FURBY, Street Commissioner:

SIR: It is possible that a construction may be put upon our bid that would call it "informal." The advertisement and specifications call for the naming of the "lowest terms" of each bidder. Our lowest terms were named in the bid at eight dollars and ninety cents per cubic yard for the work, more or less of it. The work has been surveyed, and there is less than four thousand cubic yards, which would amount to thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars, nearly five thousand dollars less than the lowest gross amount specified.

We correct our bid in accordance with the ordinance, if any error of form exists, (which we contend does not,) and agree to do the work, viz.: To remove Diamond Reef, in accordance with the directions of the Street Commissioner's advertisement, dated April 6, 1855, for the sum of thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars.

HUSTED & KROEHL.

Witness, ISAAC T. LUDLUM.

The Street Commissioner reported as "formal" and proper bids:

Cornelius Smith, (lowest bidder,)	$40,000
J. M. Cary	54,000
W. Raasloff	68,400

and all the bidders by the cubic yard were reported as "informal." Mr. RAASLOFF is of the firm of MAILLEFERT & RAASLOFF, as any one may see by the Directory of the last and the present year. And if Mr. RAASLOFF has made too high a bid, his partner must share the responsibility, and cannot by law be allowed at this late day to make another bid, however low his partner's chagrin at the loss of the work may now induce him to offer to do it.

The following Report of both Boards of the Common Council tells the remainder of the story. And if there is anything unfair on our part, we have yet to learn the fact. At all events it passed the Board of Councilmen after a most searching investigation, by a vote of 48 to 1; and the Board of Aldermen, 14 to 7—nearly, if not all the minority of eight, in both Boards, conceding that we were justly entitled to the contract, if it was given to any one. *But they, believing the work not necessary to be done*, voted against it on that ground, as we are informed.

REPORT.

That from an examination of the same, they believe that the action recommended by the Board of Councilmen is highly proper, and should be concurred in. The communication from the Street Commissioner, with copies of the several estimates received, is hereto attached, and the Board of Councilmen, after an examination of the same, have agreed to award the contract to HUSTED & KROEHL, who will undoubtedly execute it in the requisite manner. A concurrence is therefore recommended.

SAMUEL H. MOSER,
JAMES H. STEERS,
W. S. DRAKE,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to whom was referred the communication from the Street Commissioner, in relation to the proposals for removing Diamond Reef, together with the petition of Husted & Kroehl on the same subject, having fully examined the subject, would respectfully

REPORT:

That the greatest care and attention have been given to the different proposals for executing said work, and your Committee are compelled to differ with the Street Commissioner in the award of the contract.

That the Street Commissioner, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Common Council, issued an advertisement for proposals to blast and remove Diamond Reef to a depth of twenty-two feet below mean low water, and the following clause appears in his specifications, to regulate bidders:

"Estimators will state, in their bids, the lowest terms for which they will blast and remove the rock to the depth of twenty-two feet below mean low water, including all the damage, (if any,) that may occur to persons and property, that may occur from the blasting and removing the said rock."

By reference to the specifications of a similar work, and the only one of the kind that has been executed for the City, viz.: Vanderbilt Rock, specifications issued March 3, 1854—the Committee observe that, in that case, the specifications required that estimators should state the "gross amount" for which they would perform the work, which words, in the present instance, have been substituted by the words "lowest terms."

Four bids to remove Diamond Reef were made by the "gross amount," the lowest of which was forty thousand dollars, and all the others were by the cubic yard.

The Committee consider that bidders could, under the words "*lowest terms*," bid with propriety in any way they thought proper, provided each party named what were their "*lowest terms*," and *so far* would be in conformity with the specifications of the Street Commissioner's advertisement for proposals to remove Diamond Reef; provided the lowest terms so offered would be the *most acceptable to the City*, and *cost it the least money*, the party making them would be rightly and justly entitled to the contract.

The Committee have thought proper to investigate the propositions marked "*informal*," by the Street Commissioner, and find that several of those bidding by the cubic yard, made their bids under the impression that the reef could be blasted by ordinary drilling, but upon ascertaining the impracticability of executing the work in that way, they, with the two other bidders below HUSTED & KROEHL, prefer to submit to the ruling of the Street Commissioner, whereby their bids were declared "informal," and for the aforesaid reasons hereunto annexed, decline the contract.

The Committee find that HUSTED & KROEHL amended their bid within twenty-four hours after their bid had been declared informal, in accordance with section 301 of the ordinances, which declares that

"No bid or estimate shall be rejected for any error of form, provided the person or persons making the estimate shall correct the same, and make it in conformity with the ordinance within twenty-four hours after notice of any such defect." Vide sec. 4, of the ordinance (to amend the ordinances organizing the Department,) passed October 25, 1849.

By carrying out the sum total of their bid at eight dollars and ninety cents per cubic yard, on a basis of 4,000 cubic yards, the bid would amount to thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars.

Upon examination of the testimony adduced and confirmed by the United States official survey, the extent to be removed appears to be about, and very close to 4,000 cubic yards; and in either position, whether by their original bid of eight dollars and ninety cents per cubic yard, or by their amendment in extending their figures, the Committee consider HUSTED & KROEHL the lowest bidders, and the Committee believe it to be for the best interest of the City to accept of the amendment of thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars, as it prevents all cavil about a survey. The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and is hereby directed to award and execute the contract for blasting and removing Diamond Reef to twenty-two feet below mean low water, to HUSTED & KROEHL, for the sum of thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars, ($35,600,) which amount is hereby appropriated therefor; the same to be charged to account of Docks and Slips, new work; and further, that the said contract is hereby confirmed.

HENRY SMITH, ORLANDO GRAY,
J. A. JACKSON, G. A. BARNEY,
G. W. JENKINS, Com. on Wharves, &c.

A person casually reading the foregoing resolution, without knowing all the preceding facts, might be led to believe, like "Inquirer," that the Common Council are attempting executive business, when in fact they are only *supervising* executive business.

The Street Commissioner made his report of all the bids received, formal *and informal*, he having no power to award or execute the contract, and the foregoing resolution gave him that power to award it to HUSTED & KROEHL, and made an appropriation therefor *before* the execution of the contract, which has not yet been executed, nor cannot be till his Honor the Mayor has given it his approval. True, there are some parts of the resolution entirely unnecessary and of no account, particularly that part *directing* the Street Commissioner. *But all that is essential to the proper appropriation of the money, and the confirmation of the contract, is therein contained*, and the contract of the lowest bidder, as the law directs, is *by them confirmed*—not "awarded," as "Inquirer" states.

The resolution would have answered every purpose if it had read,

Resolved, That the contract of HUSTED & KROEHL, as amended, for removing Diamond Reef 22 feet below mean low water, is hereby confirmed, and the sum of $35,600 is hereby appropriated therefor, the same to be charged to account of docks and slips—new work.

The *direction* to the Street Commissioner amounts to nothing, as he is by law compelled to award the contract to the lowest bidder, as confirmed, after the approval of his Honor the Mayor, before whom the whole matter is now placed.

As the greatest injustice would be rendered to us by readvertising for proposals after all parties have had an opportunity to bid in one instance, we look with confidence for his approval, in which he will be sustained both by legal decisions as well as every portion of the community except, perhaps, the few disappointed bidders for the contract, who appear to seek the establishment of the principle of putting out a contract as many times as may be necessary for them to obtain it at their own price.

Respectfully yours, HUESTED & KROEHL,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1855. Submarine Engineers.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Legislature—Its Opening Acts.

From the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

WHITEHEAD, K. T., Monday, July 9, 1855.

I have this moment returned from Pawnee, that out-of-the-world place, where Gov. REEDER convened the Legislature against the wishes of every member save one. It seems to have been the Governor's study to do nothing to gratify the people, and to do everything that they deprecated and disapproved. He has been the most contrary and obstinate man that ever held office, and no lessons nor experiences seem to improve him. Instead of attaining his ends, or being successful in his arbitrary schemes and measures, he has failed in every one, and the people, in their independent sovereignty, have ridden triumphantly over him. He should know by this time that it will not do to oppose one's own selfish will against the interests and the wishes of a whole community. But he seems to be unconscious of his error, notwithstanding his frequent startling awakenings; or to be determined, of malice aforethought, to annoy, and vex and injure the country in every conceivable way. The last instance of his obstinacy was the adjournment of the Legislature from Pawnee to the Shawnee Mission.

Most of the members were at Pawnee early on the morning of Monday, the 2d inst., the day of their convocation by the Governor's proclamation. They were obliged to encamp in wagons and tents, as no houses were provided for their accommodation. The legislative hall was not even completed. It was a rough barn or warehouse, in which the floor was not yet laid, although the carpenters worked at it through the Sabbath day on the 1st inst.

The members desired to hold a caucus for the purpose of selecting permanent officers for the two Houses. There was no house in which they could sit, and they were obliged to resort to a grove about a mile distant and arrange their preliminaries in its shades.

At 12 o'clock, M., the floor of the capitol was so far finished that it could be occupied, and the two Houses convened at that hour.

Of the Council, THOMAS JOHNSON was elected President, R. R. REES, President *pro tem.*, JOHN A. HALDERMAN, Chief Clerk, CHARLES H. GROVER, Assistant Clerk, and CAREY B. WHITEHEAD, Sergeant-at-Arms, and WM. GODFREY, Doorkeeper.

Of the House, J. H. STRINGFELLOW was elected Speaker; JOSEPH ANDERSON, Speaker *pro tem.*; J. M. LYLE, Chief Clerk; JOHN MARTIN, Assistant Clerk; T. J. B. CRAMER, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Message of the Governor was read. I have not yet been able to obtain a copy of it for you.

On that day an act was passed by both Houses entitled "An act declaring the place for holding the session of the Legislative Assembly, and for other purposes," which was as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. Until the seat of Government is located by law, the session of the Legislative Assembly shall be held at the 'Shawnee Manual Labor School,' in the Territory of Kansas.

SEC. 2. Until the seat of Government is located as above specified, the Governor and Secretary of State shall respectively keep their offices at the Shawnee Manual Labor School in said Territory of Kansas.

SEC. 3. So soon as this act shall take effect, the Council and House of Representatives shall have power by a concurrent resolution, to adjourn its present session and hold the remainder of such session at said Shawnee Manual Labor School, and upon such adjournment it shall be the duty of the Governor and Secretary of State, respectively, immediately to remove their offices to said Shawnee Manual Labor School.

This act to take effect from and after its passage."

It was sent to the Governor for his approval, but he, with his accustomed spirit of contrariety put it in his pocket and went off to pass the Fourth with some of his friends at a distance. On Friday, the 6th, he returned the bill, vetoed. It was then reconsidered and passed over his head by a vote of twelve ayes to one nay in the Council, and twenty-four ayes to no nays in the House. And at 1 o'clock on that day, both Houses adjourned, by resolution, to meet on Monday, the 16th inst., at the "Shawnee Manual Labor School." Many resolutions were offered, notices given and bills presented, among which was one by Major RICHARDSON, providing a remedy against the abduction of slaves, which was read twice.

Major RICHARDSON, Mr. FORMAN and other members, have come to their homes to pass the few days that intervene between now and the 16th inst. They have everywhere met with the warmest commendation for their promptness in changing the seat of government from a place where no information could be had of them, to a place from which daily intelligence can be dispensed.

From and after Monday next you shall be regularly posted, by your obedient servant, T.

Prospects of Kansas Becoming a Slave State.

From the Kansas (Leavenworth) Herald, (Pro-Slavery,) July 7.

If we were Free-Soilers, or Abolitionists, we should be highly delighted at the tone of encouragement we are constantly observing in such Abolition journals as the New-York *Tribune* and the Boston *Atlas*—nay, in the whole Abolition press as to the present prospects of freedom in Kansas. With the view of arousing the impotent and miserable Aid Societies from their lethargic state, and of establishing a more extensive and practicable system of pauper emigration to Kansas, the Northern press are crying out that the great and all-important question—shall Kansas be a Slave State? has been settled decidedly *in favor of Freedom*. Hoping to fix for all time the *status* of this Territory by resuscitating the putrid carcass of the Aid Society, and reanimating the disheartened agents of the infamous Company, they are publicly declaring that all intelligence from Kansas is such as to satisfy every mind that the probabilities are vastly in favor of our Territory adopting the institutions of a Free State.

We cannot conceive how men—much less public journalists, whose duties are to convey reliable information—can be so utterly lost to all sense of truth as to so grossly and shamefully mislead and deceive the public mind.

It is well known to every one at all acquainted with the past history of our Territory, that no intelligence has EVER gone from Kansas that could in any wise show that the chances are in favor of our people adopting the institutions of a Free State. The result of EVERY election that has been held in our Territory, has shown an *immense preponderance* in the popular vote for the *introduction* and *establishment* of SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS in Kansas. If the question of the introduction or exclusion of Slavery into Kansas was left to the people to-morrow, we feel safe that it would be decided overwhelmingly in *favor* of SLAVERY. The complete and overwhelming *victories* achieved by the PRO-SLAVERY PARTY over the Abolition forces, on every occasion in this Territory, substantiates our belief. The opinions of others—even professed Abolitionists—upon the same subject agree with ours. A gentleman who was at our last election, and who publicly declares his *preference* to see Kansas a Free State, in a very able and interesting letter to the Chicago *Times*, which we shall publish in our next issue, says:

"The Free-Soil party have been beaten *four* to one by the *actual* settlers of the country, and that, too, for the want of voters. I must say that I regretted to see men who I supposed were honorable, high minded men, trying all manner of low deceptive tricks to ring in illegal votes, merely to make a *respectable* show. In the territory I think a large *majority* is at the present time in *favor of Slavery*."

The italicising is our own.

We have time and again expressed our honest prediction that *Kansas was inevitably destined to become a Slave State*. We saw the adaptedness of its rich soil to slave labor, and the determination of her citizens to make it a Slave State. So firmly convinced were we of her fate, that we felt as though we would not give a fig to be assured that the good and profitable institution of Slavery would be implanted upon her fertile soil. Our prediction has been virtually fulfilled; Slavery now exists in our Territory, and among the first acts of our Legislative Assembly will be to LEGALIZE and PROTECT it. When Kansas knocks for admission into the Union, it will be as a Slave State; and if she is refused admission, let the *South retaliate by keeping out* Oregon, Minnesota and Nebraska—about ready to come into the Union as *free* States. To show that the popular vote of our Territory has *always* been *favorable* to SLAVERY, and adverse to freedom, we will advert briefly to *every* election that has taken place in Kansas. The first election after the organization of this Territory was in November last, for delegate to Congress. To show what the issue in this election was, we quote from the *Herald* of Dec. 1, 1854:

"The election turned upon the issue of Slavery and anti-Slavery. It could not be kept out of the canvass—Whig and Democrat was lost sight of, and that question (Slavery) absorbed all others."

In this election, in which the question of Slavery absorbed all others, the *popular* vote as shown by official returns, we find as follows:

J. A. Whitfield, (Pro-Slavery)	2,258
J. A. Wakefield, (Free-Soil)	248
R. P. Flenniken, (Free-Soil)	305
J. B. Chapman, (Free-Soil)	16
Which is equivalent to	
Entire Pro-Slavery vote	2,258
Entire Free-Soil vote	559
Pro-Slavery majority	1,689

Our next Territorial election was, in March last, for members of our first Legislative Assembly. As a matter of course, the only issue in this election was Slavery *vs.* Abolitionism. The aggregate vote of the ENTIRE TERRITORY was given as follows:

Pro-Slavery vote	5,226
Free-Soil vote	1,068
Pro-Slavery majority	4,158

The above vote shows the views and sentiments of our people in regard to the introduction of Slavery into Kansas. The voice of our people on this subject was expressed in this election, and our object in reproducing the returns is simply to show that on the 30th of March last FIVE-SIXTHS of the CITIZENS of Kansas were in favor of making this Territory a Slave State. *Every* election that has been held in this Territory has resulted in the complete *triumph of Pro-Slavery principles*, and we think this fact alone sufficient evidence to convince the most skeptical of the ascendancy of the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas. The Boston *Daily Advertiser* and such like corrupt and fanatical sheets of the "Nutmeg State" are crowing most lustily over the result of REEDER's second election in May last, and would fain make the world believe the results of *that* (!) election prove that a majority of our people are in favor of the exclusion of Slavery from Kansas. It is a well known and incontrovertible fact that this election was not recognized by the Pro-Slavery party, and consequently was not noticed by them in the least manner. At a meeting of the citizens of this Territory held at Shawnee Mission—the head-quarters of Gov. REEDER—on the 6th of April last, with the object of taking into consideration the course to be pursued by them in the event of a new election being called, the following resolution, which fully explains in what way the Abolitionists gained their majority in this so-called election, was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That in the event of a new election by the Governor, we recommend to *every* law-abiding citizen of Kansas Territory *not to attend said election.*

The Pro-Slavery party regarded the act of REEDER's calling a second election as a gross and intolerable assumption of Executive power, and consequently did not recognize it. They staid away from the polls knowing that REEDER had transcended all power delegated him by the Organic Act, and that the result of this pseudo-election could in no wise invalidate the claims of our *members elect to their seats in our Legislative Assembly*. In this way—by the Pro-Slavery party *not voting*—*the low and infamous Abolitionists were* enabled to herald the result of this election, as an *Abolition triumph! It is not more than we expected* of such corrupt and treacherous beings, who *are ever ready to seize upon the most disreputable* means, and the most contemptible pretexts to *conceal their minority* and *impotency* in Kansas from the public. We have not the least objection to their decking their brows with all the laurels they can win of us, but we dislike to see them wear laurels they *steal* of us. We believe in the good old adage, "Honor to whom honor is due."

An Elopement Prevented—The Lady Seized when Entering a Coach.

From the Baltimore Republican, July 16.

For some time past the great theme of gossip among the querulous old maids, love-sick maidens, affectionate mammas and stern old papas of Old Town, has been a decided failure in the elopement market, which occurred in that section of the city during the past week. The principals in the affair were a youthful lover, residing in the neighborhood of the Bel-Air market, and a miss of some sixteen summers, whose parental domicil is at the outskirts of the city upon the York road. Parental objections on both sides having been made, only nerved them to the task of surmounting every obstacle, and, notwithstanding the strictest scrutiny was observed in reference to the movements of the fair inamorata by her watchful mamma, the day was fixed, the license and wedding-ring obtained. A hack was in waiting at Franklin-square, which was to convey them to the pastor and from thence to a departing railway train, when, after sufficient time had elapsed to allow the troubled waters at home to become stilled, they would return for their parental blessing. The parents of the loving pair having been informed of their movements, were on the spot at the moment they were entering the coach destined to convey *them to their reverend friend*, and snatching the would-be bride from the arms of her would-be husband, bore her triumphantly to the mansion she had deserted—all for love—where she now remains a closely guarded, and as she, no doubt, conceives, a persecuted prisoner. Both, however, aver their determination not to "give it up so."

The Fruit of Intemperance—Execution of David Stoddard for the Murder of his Wife.

From the Rock Island Advertiser, July 13.

Ever since last evening crowds had been pouring into our city from all points of the compass, by railroad, by steamboat, in wagons and carriages, on horseback and afoot, until up to 11 o'clock to-day, when the streets in the vicinity of the Court House and jail, especially, were tolerably jammed with people of all sorts, shapes and sizes, anxiously awaiting the hour of execution of the murderer, STODDARD.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the Rock Island Guards appeared, under command of Major WILSON, in the Court-House-square, where they were soon joined by the Davenport military. After performing various martial evolutions, they were marched to the jail, and the criminal brought out and placed in an omnibus, containing the Sheriff and his deputy, and the ministers of the various churches in the city, which vehicle was guarded by them to the place of execution.

Upon arriving at the gallows, which was erected in a gentle ravine near the Camden Road, outside the limits of the city, we found present a crowd of fully ten thousand people gathered upon the rising ground in the immediate vicinity, and crowding down to the very foot of the gallows in a dense and swaying mass, so that the military with difficulty finally succeeded in clearing a circle around the scaffold.

The criminal, dressed in a light suit of summer clothing, with his arms pinioned, was assisted out of the omnibus and up the steps of the scaffold by Sheriff GORTON and Deputy Sheriff BEARDSLEY, also accompanied by Rev. Mr. WILSON, of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. MORSE, presiding elder, and Rev. W. TASKER, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, and one or two other ministers, and also a brother of the prisoner, who had come from Peoria in order to be with him in his last moments.

After a most eloquent and touching appeal to Heaven in his behalf, by Rev. Mr. WILSON, Rev. Mr. MORSE, by request of the prisoner, proceeded to speak to the multitude for him as follows:—

He began by saying that fourteen years ago STODDARD and his wife were both professed Christians, and members of the church, and lived together happily and in peace with themselves, God and the world. But he had been charged by the criminal particularly to state that the cause of the breaking of this peace was intemperance. He began to drink by little and little, until his home became a raging hell and he himself a demon of evil passions which he found it impossible to control. Under such circumstances it was that his family became broken up, and were wanderers and outcasts with himself upon the face of the earth. He said, further, that he had been requested by the prisoner to state that he had no particular confession to make in regard to the crime of killing his wife, at that time, leaving the question of his guilt to be settled by the public—that the court, the jury, the sheriff and his officers were blameless, and that he had not a word of accusation to bring against any of them. While in jail he had been as well cared for by the jailor as if he had been a brother; and he could accuse no one of ill-treatment towards him.

The reverend gentleman concluded with an eloquent exhortation to the dealers in the rum traffic to quit the dreadful business, and to young men especially to avoid the tempter, whose look was pleasant, but whose sting was death.

After he had taken his seat, STODDARD was assisted to rise. He proclaimed, in a loud and emphatic voice, that what Mr. HOLMES had stated was true—that he owed all his crimes and misfortunes to the curse of intemperance—that he forgave every one and was ready to die—that he feared not the terrible death before him so much as the eyes of the people now fixed upon him. He warned young men against the beginning of crime, which was a use of the intoxicating glass, if they would avoid the miserable life he had led for the last five years, and perhaps its dreadful end. "Remember," said he, "remember my dying words, and flee, flee the wrath to come."

His emotions overpowering him, he was assisted to a seat. A minister then arose and made a most feeling allusion to the melancholy circumstances of the occasion. He called attention particularly to the heart-broken, weeping brother of the criminal, who was on the scaffold with him, in such a manner as to leave scarcely a dry eye in the vast assembly. The brother was then permitted to approach, for the purpose of taking leave of him for the last time.

He sunk upon his knees beside him, weeping bitterly, STODDARD himself remaining comparatively unmoved. After he had taken leave, which occupied several minutes, STODDARD again arose and said that his time upon earth was now short—that he was addressing the world now for the last time. He then confessed to the crime of killing his wife, adding, "I did the deed; but many wrong stories have been told about it. I did it in a moment of passion. I was often so tempted before that I could scarcely keep my hands off her. I am now ready to die."

Another prayer was then offered by Rev. W. TASKER, commending the soul of the criminal to the mercy of Heaven. After this, as a general leave-taking of all present on the scaffold, and kissing his weeping brother, the prisoner stepped on the drop. The fatal noose was adjusted around his neck, and the cap drawn over his face by the Sheriff, assisted by his deputy. He then commenced singing the words "I'm going home," which he repeated twice, and the drop fell, at precisely ten minutes after 1 o'clock. He struggled but little, and in seven minutes had ceased to live.

After hanging twenty minutes, his body was taken down and conveyed to the graveyard, and buried beside his wife, according to his request.

Extraordinary Robbery and Detection.

Correspondence of the Alton (Ill.) Courier.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ill., Wednesday, July 11, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: As you had the announcement of a robbery perpetrated in this county a short time since at the house of Mr. THOS. PERRINE, by which a small sack of gold was abstracted from the premises by "daring burglars," it is perhaps but fair that you should have another statement in addition, which is of subsequent occurrence, and has given much satisfaction to the losing party at least. It is neither more nor less than the confession and arrest of the thief and the restoration of the money.

It will be recollected that the young man by the name of WILD was gagged and bound while his employer and family were absent at church, and the house was robbed by two Irishmen and one American. It now turns out that no Irishmen were engaged in the matter, and but one American, a citizen of Ohio, and he *the one that was gagged and bound.*

Suspicion having fallen on WILD, he was closely watched, though unknown to be the culprit, and on Sunday last, while the family were again away to church, he was observed to crawl under the barn in a suspicious manner by those on the look-out, and on Monday, while he was sent to a distant part of the farm, the place was searched and the money found. On Tuesday he was charged with the theft and confessed the whole transaction. He says he has an accomplice in St. Louis belonging to a gang there, and that the robbery was planned in St. Louis, while Mr. PERRINE was there disposing of horses. He was to conceal the money until the 28th or 29th of the present month, when a report of the transaction was to be made before a convention of assembled villainy then and there to be congregated; but instead of doing so he has chosen quarters in our jail, where he will remain until his trial in September. He is about twenty-one years of age, and says this is his first offence, and, though he fell into bad company and was induced to commit crime, he feels disposed to confess everything and throw himself on the mercy of the law. His parents live in Ohio, and he feels anxious that the matter should be kept from them, as he knows the distress it would cause them.

The sack of gold amounted to $924, which was the amount lost, as shown by a memorandum which Mr. P. kept inside the sack, and on which was registered the different sums put in and taken out. I am thus explicit, because there is an apparent discrepancy between the statement at the time of the loss being $650, and the finding of $924, which could be explained in no other way.

In haste, yours in friendship,
AUG. SMITH.

Arrest of a Ferocious Murderer.

The Detroit *Tribune* has been informed by a gentleman who came over the Canada Railway, that TOWNSEND, the murderer of DENNIS, was arrested on the cars at London, this morning. TOWNSEND, with two others, it will be recollected, committed this murder some months since, near Cayuga, C. W., and his accomplices were taken, and suffered the penalty of the law. TOWNSEND escaped, and has been the terror of the neighborhood, evading every attempt to arrest him, adding crime after crime to that of murder. The conductor of the up-train recognized the scoundrel on board the cars between Paris and London, and took effectual steps for his arrest at the latter place. A short shrift and a tight rope should be his portion, and there is not much fear, but that he will get his deserts. Nothing had been heard from this notorious robber for several months, till he turned up at Woodstock, Canada West, a few days since, under the following circumstances:

"It seems that on Monday night of last week, about 12 o'clock, a man knocked at the residence of Mr. ROBERT MATHEWS, an aged and respectable farmer, residing on the Governor's road, within five miles of Woodstock. Mr. MATHEWS rose from his bed, and on demanding who was there, the man outside replied that he had come all the way from Niagara with a letter on urgent business, from a friend of Mr. MATHEWS. The door was accordingly opened, and the visitor stepped in very coolly, sat down until the door was fastened, and hoped that the old gentleman's lady was quite well. Having sat down a few moments, no doubt for the purpose of ascertaining whether Mr. MATHEWS had gentlemen friends in the house or not, the consummate ruffian desired Mr. MATHEWS to look him straight in the face. Mr. M. did so, and observed that he did not remember having ever had the pleasure of his acquaintance. 'Well,' said the fellow, 'I'm the notorious TOWNSEND; I want money, and any house I enter I leave none to tell the tale. Bring me to your bedroom, and deliver your cash.'

It happened that a Mr. SMITH, son-in-law to Mr. MATHEWS, was on a visit to the house, and was sleeping at the time in an adjoining room. The old gentleman accordingly desired TOWNSEND to follow him, and in a few moments both parties were in SMITH's bedroom, which the scoundrels no doubt imagined was Mr. M.'s sleeping apartment, and that the person in bed was no other than the lady of the house. The bedroom door was closed, and Mr. MATHEWS gave his son-in-law a few lusty slaps on the shoulder, at the same time using language calculated to lead the visitor to believe that he was awakening Mrs. MATHEWS to obtain the keys of her cash-box. To the astonishment of TOWNSEND, instead of a delicate female form, that of a full-whiskered, lusty, stalwart man rose up in the bed, and the villain, at once finding that he was trapped, drew a six-barreled revolver from his bosom, and kept it presented at Mr. SMITH until he opened the bedroom door, backed out to the front entrance, and effected his escape."

Awful Murder of a Wife by Her Husband.

From the Boston Telegraph, July 16.

About 1 o'clock this morning, information was brought to the Eighth Station-House that a middle aged Swedish sailor, named PETER BROWN, living in Page's-yard, (opening from North-street, near Commercial-street,) had just murdered MARY BROWN, his wife. Captain TARLETON and Officer CILLEY at once proceeded to the spot and found the report too true. It appeared that about midnight the neighbors were aroused by the outcries of the wife, who was an Irish woman, shouting "Oh, BROWN—don't, don't!" and upon ascertaining the cause of alarm, learned that the husband had coolly murdered his wife by stabbing her with a three-sided file, the edges ground to a knife sharpness, which he had repeatedly thrust into her breast. Death is supposed to have ensued almost immediately.

Upon entering the house, the officers found BROWN in bed, by the side of the dead body of his wife, apparently unconcerned at the awful tragedy which he had been enacting. The file, which is about six inches long, with a wooden handle, stained with blood, was found standing with the point in the floor, near the bedside. Upon the remark of the officers that the woman was dead, BROWN responded: "Yes, I killed her;" and upon the body being turned over, the wounds were discovered.

BROWN returned from sea about a fortnight since, and it is thought that jealousy was the impelling motive to the crime. He was at once taken to the station-house and committed for examination.

After disposing of his wife, BROWN made an attempt upon his own life, stabbing himself, apparently with the same instrument, three times in the abdomen. The wounds, however, were not serious.

Coroner SANBORN took charge of the body of the wife, and will hold an inquest. Dr. AYER was called to make an examination, and Dr. CLARK, City Physician, was sent for to examine the wounds of BROWN. He appeared in the Police Court this forenoon, his wounds still bleeding, and his shirt saturated with blood, and was committed to jail to await an examination on Wednesday next, the 25th inst.

An American in Sebastopol.

Dr. W. R. WHITEHEAD, an American surgeon in employ of the Russians, writes thus from Sebastopol to Prof. SMITH, of the Virginia Military Institute:

SEBASTOPOL, Saturday, April 14, 1855.

I am in the Imperial service of Russia, as military physician and surgeon. I am indebted to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF for the peculiar advantages that I enjoy as to rank, &c.—Superior Physician of a regiment of 5,000 men, "Stachii Ordinator"—rank between that of Major and Lieutenant Colonel. I am at present attached to one of the large hospitals at Sebastopol. After having graduated in medicine at the University of Penn., I left the United States for France. Upon my arrival at Paris I entered immediately upon the practical study of medicine. I remained in Paris about one year and three months, left Paris for Vienna last Fall, remained in Vienna three months and then left for Russia. I have been in Russia four months—one month at Sebastopol.

Sebastopol still remains. The English and French have made no progress yet towards taking it. Since my arrival here several sorties have been effected by the Russians with marked success, though they have always lost a considerable number. The Allies have been bombarding the city for the last five days, and caused a great deal of damage, but it has been dreadfully paid for—the batteries of the Allies are now nearly silent, and those of the Russians stronger than ever. The Russians are concentrating troops about Sebastopol. Events have proved that the English soldier is much inferior to either the French or Russian, and that with certain exceptions the Russian is as good as the French. *Sebastopol will never be taken, it may be blown up by the Russians.* I have enjoyed a fine opportunity of performing surgical operations, and and must remain at the ambulance to-night, because the Russians intend making a sortie. I have very little time at present to write.

With every consideration, &c.,
Your friend, W. R. WHITEHEAD.

THE FIRST CASE UNDER THE NEW LAW.—Two very likely-looking mulatto slave girls were emancipated yesterday by a Jury of Slaveholders, on the application of their owner, who was also a mulatto; they were also allowed to remain in the State and enjoy their liberty, upon the master giving bond and security that they should never become a burden to the Commonwealth. This is the first case under the new law which was passed by the last Legislature. Hitherto the Legislature alone had the power of emancipation.—*New-Orleans Delta.*

A Cavalry Company is organizing in Dayton, Ohio.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbel
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P. Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James S Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyer,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Wm. D. Washburn
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter B. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Moneypenny,	George D. Cragin,	Abraham Leggitt,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D. Jackson Steward
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward P. Clark,	William Moir,	Phillip J. [illegible]
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H. McIntire.	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. B. [illegible]	Thomas [illegible]
Samuel [illegible]	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel B. Taylor
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew L. [illegible]
Orson T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. [illegible]	Jr.,	David S. Holmes,
George Reed,	James E. [illegible]	

J. WILSON [illegible], Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. Office No. 29 WALL-ST., New-York. This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES, No. 22 William-st., and No. 175 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July inst., will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal. WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President. NEW-YORK, July 12, 1855.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders [illegible] books of the Company on the 30th June. Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York. Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August. Signed, H. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO., CHICAGO, July 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY that a dividend of five per cent. has been declared from the earnings of said Road for the six months ending July 31, 1855, payable on the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company in Chicago. Dividends due to Eastern Stockholders will, when requested, be remitted by drafts on New-York, [illegible] rates of Exchange, at the risk of the owner as heretofore. The transfer books at this office will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopened on the 1st day of August next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, was declared by the Board of Directors on the 13th instant, payable on the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York; and the remaining profits of said term, amounting to eight and three-eighths per cent., has been added to the surplus fund. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th instant, until the dividend becomes payable. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent on its capital stock, out of the earnings of the road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, (G. DE ANGELIS, Esq., Cashier,) at the People's Bank, on and after the first day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. J. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—office No. 44 Wall-st., and 3d-av., cor 8th-st., (Bible House.) The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the 3d-av. cor 8th st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th inst., until that date. By order of the Board, WM. M. [illegible], Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 13, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Monday next, the 9th day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The Transfer Books are closed until that date. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible], payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 5 Wall-st., July 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst., until that date. S. E. CONGER, Secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., for the six months terminating the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 2d day of July next. JOHN [illegible], Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. The Transfer Books will be closed on and after July 20 until the day of payment. J. T. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY AND BRANCHES—June 30, 1855.

MEANS.

Notes Discounted	[illegible]	
Bills of Exchange	[illegible]	
Suspended Debt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due from Banks	[illegible]	
Real Estate—Banking houses	[illegible]	
Cash on hand, viz:		
In Gold and Silver	[illegible]	
In Notes of other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		[illegible]
Notes in Circulation		[illegible]
Due to Banks		[illegible]
Due to Individual Depositors		[illegible]
Unclaimed Dividends		[illegible]
Contingent Fund	[illegible]	
Profit and Loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

Contingent Fund and Profit and Loss, as above [illegible]
Deduct Dividend of five per cent. on $1,[illegible]
Leaves Contingent Fund, Profit and Loss this day [illegible]
J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.
FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY, Frankfort, July 3, 1855.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that *all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK* of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Bank open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERKSHIRE HOUSE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—M. P. LORD having leased for a term of years this well known and popular Hotel, informs the public that it will be reopened for the reception of company on the 1st of July next. The house is in all respects admirably calculated to afford a comfortable Summer residence for families or single boarders. The rooms are spacious and commodious, and all supplied with entire new furniture, and the grounds connected with the premises ample and well shaded. The unsurpassed beauty and salubrity of the village, and its immediate vicinity, combined with its facilities of communication with the principal Northern cities, render it a most desirable place for Summer resort. While soliciting a share of the public patronage, I beg leave to [illegible] the assurance that no effort shall be wanting on my part to promote the comfort and pleasure of my guests. M. P. LORD. GREAT BARRINGTON, June 25, 1855.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE.—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or persons of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depot, in connection with the mail trains of the cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, [illegible] takes this opportunity of informing [illegible] that he is now prepared to receive [illegible] boarders, single or with families, [illegible] the house is large and commodious, and no expense will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN. References—E. Harriott, [illegible] & Dunn, No. 22 Dey-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance of [illegible] ... the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY ... [illegible] ... J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 16, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the [illegible] ... JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—At auction, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence No. 79 Warren-st., near College-place: [illegible] ... The whole of the above goods to be sold without reservation, and without regard to weather.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] ... Deposits required from purchasers.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, SECOND HAND FURNITURE, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Friday), July 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 29 [illegible] ... Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—FRIDAY, 20th July, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, large sale of household furniture, new and second hand [illegible] ... also, some caddy boxes of gunpowder and black teas, baskets champagne, sardines, anchovies, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, BEEF, FISH, RAISINS, FIGS, CIGARS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, No. 37 Dey-st., [illegible] ... pickles, and olive oil.

D. D. WARD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Friday) July 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., the balance of stock remaining in store, No. [illegible] Washington-st., consisting of a large and extensive assortment of brooms, baskets, pails, tubs, [illegible] ... of wooden-ware, &c., &c., saved from the fire of the 4th inst.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 8th-av., near 17th-st., stock and fixtures of a grocery, consisting of a fine assortment of teas, sugars, soap and candles. Also, horse, wagon and harness. Sale without reserve.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.

HENRY AIKEN & CO.,

AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,

No. 165 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, [illegible] ... JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. [illegible] ... MANNING & SQUIRE, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

PLANING MACHINES.—NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.—The Newark Machine Company are building an entirely new Rotary Wood Planing Machine [illegible] ... A. CONGER, Agent, No. 216 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 63 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	[illegible]	Madras,	Rotterdam,
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	[illegible]	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
[illegible]	Genoa,	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
[illegible]	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
[illegible]	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
[illegible]	Heidelberg,	[illegible]	Toulon,
[illegible]	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
[illegible]	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	[illegible]	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipzig,	Pisa,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore,

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle .... Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich .... Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches;
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine .... Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency .... Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $200,000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs. Livingston, Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.

H. A. LANSING, Manager.

HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—The Harlem Gas Light Company having procured from the Corporation of the City of New-York a grant to lay pipes through all the streets and avenues, in all that part of the said City lying north of the centre line of 79th-st., for the purpose of supplying gas light in that portion of the City, and having commenced operations in constructing the necessary apparatus and buildings, hereby give notice that books for subscription for $120,000 of the capital stock said Company will be opened on Tuesday the 10th day of July inst., and remain open for one week, at the office of BUFF WAKEMAN, Esq., the President of said Company, No. 17 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., corner Hanover-st.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 36 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and Drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information can be obtained at our office.

D. P. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:
Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank,
National Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT AND COLLECTOR, is now prepared to devote all his time to the letting of houses and collecting of rents and bills in general. Parties living down town and owning property up town, will find an active agent by calling on PHILIP CAROLAN, No. 219 West 26th-st., New-York.

E. W. CANDEE—NOTE AND LOAN BROKER.—Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage; also, for sale, two houses on Palisade-av., and three on Warburton-av., Yonkers; also, several beautiful building sites, unsurpassed for location and view. No. 3 Wall-st.

JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels, of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, cotton and all merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

$20,000 WANTED.—On bond and mortgage, on improved real estate and wharf property at Ocean Point, perfectly unincumbered, and of ample value. Apply to BEANE & WARREN, Counselors, &c., No. 14 Wall-st.

$14,000.—ANY PERSON having $14,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, can hear of a good investment by applying at the office of STITT & BULL, No. 53 John-st., room No. 9, 2d floor. No broker need apply.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 32 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

$2,000 TO LOAN.—On real estate in the City of New-York. EDWARD A. FRAZER, No. 308 Broome-st.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 18 William-st.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.

Will run as follows, from foot of Jay st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Thursday, July 19	1	P. M.	Thursday, July 19	7½	A. M.
Friday, July 20	1	P. M.	Thursday, July 19	1	P. M.
Saturday, July 21	11½	A. M.	Friday, July 20	11½	A. M.
Sunday, July 22	8	A. M.	Saturday, July 21	6	P. M.
Monday, July 23	8	A. M.	Sunday, July 22	12½	P. M.
Tuesday, July 24	9	A. M.	Monday, July 23	1	P. M.
Wednesday, July 25	11	P. M.	Tuesday, July 24	2	P. M.
Thursday, July 26	12	M.	Wednesday, July 25	3	P. M.
Friday, July 27	12	M.	Thursday, July 26	4	P. M.
Saturday, July 28	2	P. M.	Friday, July 27	4	P. M.
Sunday, July 29	7½	A. M.	Saturday, July 28	6	P. M.
Monday, July 30	3½	P. M.	Sunday, July 29	5½	P. M.
Monday, July 30	3½	P. M.	Monday, July 30	7½	A. M.
Tuesday, July 31	5	P. M.	Tuesday, July 31	7	A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 1	4½	P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 1	7½	A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 2	1	P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2	8	A. M.
			Thursday, Aug. 2	1	P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 25 CENTS.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN SORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leave New-York.			Leave Ocean Port.		
Tuesday, July 17	8	A. M.	Tuesday, July 17	4	P. M.
Wednesday, July 18	8	A. M.	Wednesday, July 18	5	P. M.
Thursday, July 19	7	A. M.	Thursday, July 19	11	A. M.
Friday, July 20	7	A. M.	Friday, July 20	11	A. M.
Saturday, July 21	12	M.	Saturday, July 21	11	A. M.
Sunday, July 22	8	A. M.	Sunday, July 22	12	M.
Monday, July 23	9	A. M.	Monday, July 23	1	P. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

PREMIUM EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Five dollars premium will be paid by the steamer CROTON, on each trip, to the person who shall catch the largest fish, and one dollar to the person who shall catch the smallest fish. This splendid, fast and safe sea steamer will make her trips to the Fishing Banks, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving as follows: Broome-st., E. R., 7 A. M.; Gouverneur-st., 7¼; Peck Slip, 7½; Spring-st., N. R., 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., 8¼; Pier No. 3, N. R., 8½. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board. A Band of Music will accompany the boat.

N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions for which her size and speed render her peculiarly fitted. Apply to W. G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South st., or to the Captain on board.

THE LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—Will run until further notice CHEAP EXCURSIONS THREE TIMES PER WEEK to GREENPORT and SAG HARBOR—Fare for the excursion, out and back, $2 25; fare to Greenport or Sag Harbor only, $1 50. Leave Brooklyn on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M. Returning—Leave Greenport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M. Between Greenport and Sag Harbor, take steamer MASSASOIT. Tickets to return from Sag Harbor must be procured on board the steamer Sarvonia, and to return from Greenport, must be procured from the Ticket Agent at Greenport, by the delivery of the excursion certificate issued from the Office in Brooklyn.

GRAND EXCURSION TO NEWPORT, R. I.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. P. HANES, Commander, will leave foot of King-st. at 8 P. M., Pier No. 3 North River, at 8½; Jersey City, near the Ferry, at 6; Brooklyn, from Fulton Ferry at 6½, and foot of Broome-st. at 1 o'clock, on SATURDAY, July 21, arriving at Newport on Sunday morning, where passengers can pass the day at the most fashionable and beautiful watering place in the country. Leaving Newport in the evening, and arrive in New-York early Monday morning. Tickets only $3, to be had on board the boat. It is to be a splendid affair.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. ROBMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12½ and 2½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st. 9½ A. M., 12¾ and 2¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. P. HANES, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 115 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 165 Broadway, up stairs.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses, exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, agent for the manufacturer.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000) 18mo. pp. 250. (On fine paper, extra binding, $1.)

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand. [illegible]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1853.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU: My Dear Sir—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering, some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune buildings; and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 160 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 360 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid particular attention to uterine diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 360 Houston-st.

WILKIN'S AMIELET.—This most valuable preparation for restoring and preserving the hair in the most perfect luxuriance and color, was originally compounded by the celebrated Oculist, Dr. Samuel Elliot, of New-York, and has for the last ten years been gratuitously distributed by him to his friends. Dr. Elliot, urged by many to allow this most valuable cure for baldness to be brought before the public, has now kindly and gratuitously presented the undersigned with the recipe for that purpose, as will be seen by Dr. Elliot's certificate below. The AMIELET is also highly recommended for general use, as a most pleasant and exhilarating wash for the head, keeping it entirely free from dandruff. Price fifty cents per bottle. For sale by druggists generally. Orders with remittances sent to the undersigned will be promptly executed. M. WILKIN,
No. 44 Maiden lane, New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1855.

This is to certify that I have given M. Wilkin the prescription for restoring and improving the hair, and known as the AMIELET, which I invented, and for which I make no charge, but give gratuitously.

SAMUEL M. ELLIOT, M. D.,
No. 1 Clinton-place, and Ellicottville, S. I.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 267 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 267 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 346 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known, for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the direct malady took up the abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—243 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 190 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAML HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $6 50 per ton; and White Ash at $6 [illegible] from yard, No. 83 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.

MAT. CLINTON.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 444 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 38 Murray-st.

RAILROADS.

LITTLE MIAMI, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no comment from us, [illegible] ... to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855. THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c., by the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 6:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:30, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:25, Dayton at 6:00, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE.—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 9 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 6:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 6:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 10:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 9 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains; Mail Train 9 A. M.; Through Way Train 12 M.; Express Train 5 P. M.; Accommodation Train, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M., Passenger, 4 P. M.; Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:20, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad via Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario. Parties of pleasure, and all persons en route to the above points, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning the route, by application at the office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts.

CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent.

A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 23, 1855, the following changes will be made in the running of trains: The mail train will leave the corner of White and Centre sts. at 7:30 A. M., instead of 8:15 A. M., and an additional train will run to Croton Falls leaving the City Hall at 10 A. M., returning will leave Croton Falls at 4:20 P. M.

The 4 o'clock Dover Plains train will be extended through to Millerton every SATURDAY, arriving at 9:45 P. M., returning will leave Millerton at 5:30 A. M., every MONDAY morning. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Acting Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz.: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 5 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9; Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.

L. V. BAKER, Sup't, T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy, thence by cars to way-places, and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 182 Broadway, corner Dey st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.

FREDERICK G. SWAN,
EDWARD A. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

NOTICE.—The partnership of HUGH AUCHINCLOSS & SONS was dissolved by the death of the senior partner. His sons, who are also appointed executors of his will, will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the firm.

JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

The undersigned will continue the Commission business under the firm of JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, at No. 112 Broadway, corner of Thames-st.

JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
WM. P. BLEECKER.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1855.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description, by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of sweeping adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendation from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, BECKEL & CO., No. 380 Broadway, New-York, No. 116 South Front-st. Philadelphia.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 15.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	Emerald Isle, new,	Edward Stanley,
Albion, new,	Centurion, new,	Shamrock, new,
Driver, new,	Dreadnought, new,	Queen of Clippers, n.
Northampton, new,	Cosmopolite, new,	City of Brooklyn, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	Benjamin Adams,	Empire,
Arctic,	Antarctic,	Roscius(?)
Progress,	Andrew Foster,	Charles Buck,
St. Louis,	Galena,	Forest King,
Cambria(?),	Philanthropist,	Richard Morse,
Rebecca,	Houghton,	Glance,
Kossuth,	Continental,	Centurion,
Helios(?),	Consul,	Constellation,
Compromise,	New-Hampshire,	E. Z.,
Underwriter,	West Point,	Adriatic,
A. Z.,	Racer,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	Southampton,	Northumberland,
Ocean Queen,	Hendrick Hudson,	Palestine, new,
Devonshire,	Margaret Evans,	American Eagle.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin $130
Price of passage, second cabin .... [illegible]

This steamer, in her construction, combines unequaled safety with strength, having five water-tight compartments, so completely protecting the engines, that even in case of collision, no injury could occur to endanger the safety either of the vessel or passengers. An experienced surgeon on board.

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 26. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M.; will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 21 Broadway. No freight taken for Petersburg.

N. B. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The Steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, is now loading at Pier No. 13 North River for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 21 Broadway.

THE U. S. M. STEAMER CAHAWBA—Will be withdrawn from her route for a short time. She will resume her trips on August 10.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $60—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including the Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $60. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,000 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, July 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 22 cents each.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 lbs. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad!—No Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains—No Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids—No River Fever and Ague.—Through for California via Panama Railroad.—The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on FRIDAY, July 20, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well known and favorite steamship Empire City, Capt. H. WINDLE.

Passengers and Mails will be forward by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship Sonora, S. WHITING, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to L. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. P. MELLEN & CO.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The splendid new steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip for Northport, Port Jefferson, Stony Brook, Orient Point, Greenport and Sag Harbor on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M.; returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M.; Greenport at 8, Orient Point 8½, Stony Brook and Port Jefferson at 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COOKMAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

EXPRESSES.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY FOR CALIFORNIA, SOUTH AMERICA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS AND CHINA.—Our next regular Express for the above will be dispatched July 20, per steamer EMPIRE CITY via Panama, connecting with the splendid fast steamer SONORA in charge of special messenger. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Letters must be enclosed in Government 10 cent envelopes. Our ex-press mail via Nicaragua will close at 2½ o'clock. WM. H. HALL, Agent, No. 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO. Will dispatch their EXPRESS to CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, &c., by the Panama and Nicaragua routes on FRIDAY, July 20, at 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., per U. S. Mail steamer EMPIRE CITY and steamer NORTHERN LIGHT (all in charge of special messengers.) Freight to San Francisco reduced to thirty cents per pound. Letters sent in Government stamped envelopes (ten cents each half ounce) by our Express. Office No. 16 Broadway.

D. N. BARNEY, President.

FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS—To CALIFORNIA, OREGON and WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—Office No. 88 Broadway.—Our next Express will leave on FRIDAY, July 20, per steamer EMPIRE CITY via Panama and NORTHERN LIGHT via Nicaragua, in charge of experienced messengers through to destination. Freight taken at reduced rates. Letters enclosed in Government 10 cent envelopes will be taken at 12½ cents each. FREEMAN & CO., No. 88 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON EXPRESS.—Our next Express will leave July 20, in charge of experienced messengers. Freight taken at 30 cents per pound. G. H. WINES & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

References—Chas. Morgan, Esq.; Wm. Hall & Son, New-York; C. K. Garrison, Esq., Agent Nicaragua Steamship Co., San Francisco.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] against [illegible] KETCHUM and HENRY W. HILL.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, [illegible] ... Wednesday, July 11, 1855. [illegible] No. 70 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JONATHAN F. JOHNSON and JAMES C. ELMENDORF(?) against [illegible] JOHNSON.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 14 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] ... of July, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 3, 1855.

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1855. Dated July 12, 1855.

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,
No. 14 Wall-street.

SUPREME COURT.—MARY A. PARKER, by Mellen T. Holbrook, her next friend, against DAVID PARKER.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, DAVID PARKER.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the [illegible] day of July, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-st., in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1855.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—Charles Welden against Marion Welden.—To Marion Welden:—Madam: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New-York, at City Hall in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, [illegible] Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1855. C. S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, executors, at the store of WILLIAM HALSEY, No. [illegible] ... or before the 4th day of October next.—Dated April 4, 1855.

JOHN HALSEY,
WILLIAM HALSEY, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES WALTERS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, executors, at the office of WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Esq., No. 3 Front-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of September next.—Dated March 28, 1855.

HENRY WALTERS,
FRERLOVE WALTERS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND E. WILLETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 22, 1855.

ISAAC WILLETT,
ARABELLA WILLETT,
Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators at the residence of Charles Wood, No. [illegible] ... in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated Feb. 28, 1855.

CHARLES WOOD,
JONATHAN WOOD, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SHERMAN C. MALLARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of [illegible] Avenue C, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next. Dated March 12, 1855.

JUDAH MALLARY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES S. DICKSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of P. V. R. STANTON, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated June 6, 1855.

HELEN S. DICKSON, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ANN HOUSTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, No. [illegible] Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated July 3, 1855.

ROBERT FLIMMON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 177 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1855.

HARRIET PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James G. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, French's Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 9, 1855.

JOHN CONTRELL, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1855.

G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ADALIZA SCHENCK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. [illegible] ... City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated June 27, 1855.

STEPHEN HASBROUCK, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, July 12, 1855.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED—By the Commissioners of Record, for the City and County of New-York, at the office of GEO. P. NELSON, No. 8 Wall-st., on or before the 24th day of July inst., for COLLATING, PREPARING AND CORRECTING FOR PRINTING the following INDICES in the offices of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and of the Register, and furnishing the necessary materials, stationery and blanks, and printing the said Indices, and binding the same, as follows:

Index of Sheriff's Certificates of Sales.
Index of Notices of Lis Pendens.
Index of Decrees in Partition Suits.
Index of Insolvent Assignments.
Index of Probates of Wills.
Index of Grantors and Grantees.

According to specimens and patterns to be seen at the office of said Nelson. Security, to be approved by the Commissioners, will be required from the party with whom any contract shall be made, for the faithful performance of the contract.

WILLIAM C. WETMORE,
JONATHAN NATHAN,
RICHARD BUSTEED,
GEO. P. NELSON,
JOHN J. DOANE, Register,
R. B. CONNOLLY, Clerk of City and County,
A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate,
Commissioners.

TO PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 5 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 28th inst., for the plumbing work and gas fitting required in the new school-house now building in 13th-st., near Broadway, in the [illegible] Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 329 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee.

THOS. R. JACKSON, Architect.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from $3 to $ [illegible] ... Office tables from $ [illegible] ... office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 60 Maiden-lane.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old established store, No. [illegible] ... York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.

N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. J. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Persons in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Wareroom, Nos. 66 and 68 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES.
WARREN WARD, No. 23 Canal-st.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Continuation of the Heated Term.

The heat of this heated term increases in its intensity, and this day, at 3 P. M. reached 96°. The lowest temperature since 7 A. M. of 17th was at 4 o'clock this morning, 74°.

On Tuesday the temperature ranged from 90° to 93° seven consecutive hours; Wednesday, 90° to 96° eight hours, with a perturbation on the second hour, and to-day from 90° to 96° consecutive hours.

We have our Australian records before us, recording temperatures of 115°, 118°, 120° and 130° [illegible] on four several days, and on one of those days it was at 116° for nearly a whole day. We have the Arctic record also before us of 50° to 60° below zero for a cold term of four and a quarter consecutive days. The two compared together show a difference of 179½° temperature between these two places. That goes beyond anything we ever have in this latitude. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, July 19.

The Weather.

The thermometer coquetted all day yesterday, with 90° in the shade. About two o'clock the heat was prodigious. It is strange that we do not hear of more cases of coup de soleil. All who can should keep within doors during the middle of the day. Mechanics who labor exposed to the sun do so at their peril. Now is the time for rusticating in shady orchards and embowered gardens, for sea-bathing and a general laying off.

The Dog Market.

The Dog-Pound is in a very flourishing state. The supply of dogs raised in Jersey for the sake of the bounty offered by our Municipal Government, was exhausted a week ago,—food being so high that producers are obliged to work off their stock as fast as the boys can be employed to carry it to the Pound.

But the dogs of gentlemen about to leave town are now going in. On shutting up the house for the Summer, a man calls on his poor neighbor, suggests that his dog is "around loose," and that if he inclines to earn a half, he has only to slip a rope over the cur's neck, and escort him to the Pound. Thus, many a poor man gets the cash to lay in stores of the "imported." But BRIGGS, if he is alive, should watch where the money goes.

Workingmen vs. Contracts.

The Committee of Workingmen, which was appointed to make arrangements for holding a mass meeting in the Park, assembled last evening pursuant to adjournment, at the house of Mr. SEWARD, No. 1 Avenue A; G. W. JACQUES, in the Chair; P. DONALDSON, Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were then read and approved; after which, the report of a Committee appointed to wait upon gentlemen of the several Wards and request their cooperation, as also to ask certain questions of Mr. EBLING, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, was then read, and is as follows:

Your Committee, in pursuance of the duty assigned them, have waited on gentlemen of the several Wards, and requested the cooperation of said Wards in the Workingmen's movement to resist the money power and the contract system. They addressed a note to JOSEPH E. EBLING, Esq., Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, asking him certain questions, to which they have received the following reply:

OFFICE COM. OF STREETS AND LAMPS, cor. of [illegible] streets, New-York, July 17.

To Patrick Donaldson, Esq., Secretary of the Workingmen's Meeting, &c.:

DEAR SIR: In answer to the following questions propounded to me by a Committee of the Workingmen's Society, viz.:

1. Do you consider that the awards you have given to SMITH, SECKEL & Co. for sweeping the streets by their machines should entitle the said machines to be placed on the streets before the said awards shall be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen?

I answer that this Department will take charge of and clean all the streets in the City; the work being performed by and under the direction of the Street Inspectors of the different Wards; and in no other way until the various contracts are signed, sealed and delivered.

2. Will you, in case the Mayor, in defiance of the City Charter, should place the said machines on the streets, interfere in the performance of the work as usual, and rely upon the Common Council and the people to sustain you?

I reply that the business of my Department will be conducted and managed entirely by myself, and I do not intend to submit to the dictation of any outside influence. Yours, &c., JOSEPH E. EBLING, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Your Committee report that they have been earnest in their endeavors to carry out the objects of the Workingmen in this movement, and ask for further instructions, in order that the Mass Meeting may be held as early as possible.

G. W. JACQUES,
EDWARD MURTHA,
P. DONALDSON.

The reading of the letter of Mr. EBLING was received with great applause.

Mr. DONALDSON invited the expression of opinion on the subject of a mass meeting. They had the Common Council and Comptroller, he said, against the Mayor, who with his "one man power" wanted to ruin the poor man. The money matters were in the hands of the Comptroller, while the Mayor had the police clubs at his command.

Mr. HALL said that they wanted nothing like politics at a meeting of working men. He knew the men connected with the movement well; they were only looking for bread for themselves and families. He knew the contract system was bad on the face of it. They wanted work and did not think it was right to work for seven shillings a day twelve and a half hours, as they had done that day. He then delivered a eulogy on Messrs. EBLING and MOTT, the names of the latter being received with loud cheers. He spoke harshly of the Mayor as regarded the assertion made by his Honor in the Joseph Walker case, that if he had done wrong he would pay the amount out of his own pocket; but if he had done wrong they would do right. In the Fall, if the contract system was kept up, the laboring man would only have about five shillings and sixpence per day, and that was not enough for any man, with or without a family to maintain.

A resolution by Mr. LOSEE, of the Thirteenth Ward, was then passed directing two petitions from each Ward to be sent to the Common Council. He thought that this would do more good than a hundred meetings.

Messrs. BIXBY, HALL, LOSEE and HANNIGAN were then added to the Committee of Arrangements, and instructed to get all ready for a mass meeting at an early day. Notices of the same to be published in the TIMES, News, and the Sunday papers.

Severe strictures were made on the Sun for the course it has taken in their movement. After which, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

New-York Sunday School Union.

The Board of Managers met at the rooms of the American Sunday School Union, No. 38 Park-row, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M. WM. FORREST, Esq., Vice President, Chairman, and NORMAN LANE, Esq., of Brooklyn, Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. [illegible] of Williamsburg.

The meeting was fully attended, and encouraging reports were given from the Sunday Schools of the Union, 190 in number, and which contain 30,000 scholars and 4,164 teachers.

Upwards of 60 of the above are Mission Schools established especially to reach the poorer children of the City, and so successful has been the effort in its commencement, that the Schools of the Union already number 13,000 pupils who do not belong to congregations.

More than 46,000 families have been visited by the Missionary Committee, and between 4,000 and 6,000 neglected children have thus been reached.

The Sunday Schools in the suburban villages around our City were reported as increasing in interest and numbers. The Child's Scripture Question Book was added to the supply order for the free use of teachers.

The Agent was directed to open a correspondence with Sunday School and Ragged School Unions of London, and an exchange of publications, &c., was directed to be effected with them.

A New Maine Opinion Lost.

Twelve gentlemen of the legal profession in this town have not yet given a written opinion on the liquor Law. One of them has been waiting to be asked to express his sentiments; one has been in close confinement with a sick wife; one has had too much business on hand to volunteer in such unprofitable employment; and a fourth has an ambition to appear odd. The remaining eight are simply slow coaches.

So soon as this dozen have spoken, the doctors, also, will give their opinions, in alphabetical order. Opinions are now within the reach of every family, and those who lack common sense to read and interpret a plain law for themselves, will do well to avail themselves of some of the many that offer.

The Fashion for Gentlemen.

An exquisite appeared yesterday in Broadway with a pictorial pair of pants on, that seemed to represent the Allies sitting down before Sebastopol. Judging from them Sebastopol will be taken about the 1st of December unless something happens or a seam splits.

Still They Come.

The clipper Driver, Captain HOLBERTON, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, has brought over 700 passengers, the greater portion of whom are English, and of a respectable class.

☞ The Evangelist has heard that there is a plan in contemplation for a Sabbath-School Teachers' Excursion from New-England to this City, of one thousand teachers, to come off this Fall.

Police News.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Martin McDonald and Patrick Dolan were arrested yesterday by Officer Moore, of the Second District Police Court, for a felonious assault on John Kelly, on the Fourth of July.

McDonald and Dolan, and a number of others, attacked Kelly, and beat him in a most inhuman manner. Kelly's eyes were completely closed, and his body was bruised and marked in a most shocking manner. They were committed to answer by Justice Brennan.

The difficulty between Kelly and these men arose from a slight difference in regard to wages. Kelly is a boss laborer, and his workmen had struck for an advance, which he was not inclined to give. Hence the assault and severe beating sustained by Kelly.

ROW IN THE SIXTH WARD.

A rather serious row occurred, yesterday afternoon, in the Sixth Ward, between a party of men who had quarreled, which fortunately terminated without any lives being lost. It appears that a boy about 9 years of age, the son of John W. McAlpin, residing in Pearl street, near Centre, was severely beaten by some person. The father took up the son's cause, and went into the store of a Mr. Barry, with a pistol, and accused him of being the aggressor in the case. He demanded prompt satisfaction from Barry, or he would shoot him. Barry seized the pistol and attempted to wrench it from him, and in the scuffle it went off. A regular fight then ensued, in which McAlpin got the worst of it, as Barry was assisted by the by-standers. The parties were brought up before Justice Bogart, who held Barry for examination.

STEALING CANARY BIRDS.

A man named Cunningham was arrested yesterday by Officer Ross of the Second District Police Court, on the complaint of Leverett Treadwell, Fifty-second-street, charged with stealing twenty-five Canary birds, valued at $100. The birds were stolen in two's and three's at a time, making the offense, which would otherwise be a grand, a petty larceny. Cunningham was at work on the premises and was in the habit of stowing two or three Canary birds in his Kossuth when he left in the evening. The accused was held for examination by Justice Brennan.

KNOCKED DOWN IN BROADWAY.

A man named Patrick Conly was knocked down and badly beaten at the corner of Broadway and Walker-street at 5½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon, by three or four rowdies, with whom he had been in company during the day. On the appearance of the police the rowdies fled, but one of them was overtaken by Officer Burley, of the Fifth Ward, who conveyed him to the Tombs, where he was committed to answer. The prisoner gave his name as Thomas Wilkins. Conly says his assailants knocked him down with the intention of robbing him. Whatever may have been its object, the assault, at such an hour and place, was certainly a bold piece of business even for New-York rowdies.

The Crimean Recruits.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 19.

Before Hon. Judge Hall.

The United States vs. Pennington.—This, the first of the cases in which the question as to the enlistment of men in the United States to serve in the British army in the Crimea, has been brought before a court in this City, was to have been proceeded with to-day, before Judge HALL. Mr. McKeon, the District Attorney, presented himself before the Court and stated his readiness to go on. Now, he said, that the allied army was so earnestly occupied under the burning sun of the Crimea, before the walls of Sebastopol, it would not be at all inopportune or improper to take up a branch of the undertaking here; and this was the more especially desirable because the puppies had for some time been howling through the press—though, by the way, he did not usually pay much attention to that—charging the national authorities with willful procrastination in bringing this matter to a trial. He wished to remove all suspicion of indifference to this violation of the laws of neutrality, by pressing for an immediate hearing in the case now brought before the Court.

Ex-Judge Beebe, on behalf of the defendant, claimed a postponement on account of unpreparedness owing to the absence of important witnesses, as well as on account of the engagement of Mr. O'Conor, one of the leading counsel for the defence, in another Court. The weather, he further asserted, and the necessity for some relaxation to the bar, was an additional claim on the Court for a postponement.

Certain further observations of a somewhat desultory character passed between the Court and Counsel.

Eventually the matter was settled by the case being allowed to go off for the term.

Pennington, the defendant, was held to bail in $500, which he procured, and was discharged.

[Advertisement.]

FAMILY HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENT MANUFACTORY.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York. The largest wholesale and retail establishment in the United States. The subscriber invites the attention of families to his new and extensive stock of goods for Summer wear, embracing Hosiery, superior in quality, approved in style, excellent in make, unsurpassed in variety, and offered at from six to ten cents a pair cheaper than ever before known in the retail trade. Under Garments for ladies, gentlemen and children, in merino, silk and cotton. RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under Garments for Summer wear, are composed of a material very light, soft, elastic and durable; and for gently absorbing perspiration they have no equal, and cannot be too strongly recommended.

To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate." Prices from 3s. to 16s. JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled model family rooms.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Depot.

JULY 19, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The attention of travelers is called to the change of hour, by the New-York and Harlem Railroad. The Mail Train that has heretofore left the corner of White and Centre-street at 6:15 o'clock A. M., will leave at 7:30 o'clock A. M. And an Accommodation Train for Croton Falls and Lake Mahopac will leave the City Hall at 10 o'clock A. M.; returning from Croton Falls, at 4:30 o'clock P. M. The 4 o'clock P. M. Dover Plains' Train will be extended to Millerton, every Saturday, arriving at 9:45 o'clock P. M.; returning from Millerton every Monday, at 5:30 o'clock A. M.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole civilized world have as with one voice endorsed in favor of these wonderful medicines, as being the only sure remedy for any old wound, ulcer, sore leg or sore breast, even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

TO SODA WATER DRINKERS.—Pure highly carbonated sparkling soda water, made by a new process from super carbonate of soda, can be had at the new drug store of A. CUSHMAN & Co., No. 593 Broadway, (above Irving House.) The fountains and pipes used by us are of block tin, and our syrups are rich and delicious.

[Advertisement.]

YE CONSTABEL.

Ye constabel left to buy ye Balm,
(He knew it was no trash,)
To please ye daughter he loved most
Next to a brandy smash.
[To be continued.]

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. R. SCOTT, the favorite tragedian, is to appear at this house to-night in his inimitable personation of SHAKSPEARE'S "Macbeth," with Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS'S as Lady Macbeth, and supported by the strength of the company.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Those afflicted with Fever and Ague or Dyspepsia, are particularly requested to read the advertisement of ROSENSTOCK'S Oriental Bitters, an infallible remedy for those complaints. It will be found on the Fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Soda Water drinkers will please examine a sample of RUSHTON'S Block Tin Fountain, which is opened for inspection in front of his store, corner of Broadway and Canal street. These are the first and only fountains and appendages lined with block tin in this City.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR CASSIMERE SUITS $10.—A few days more and they will be all gone. 250 pair fine linen Drill and Marseilles Pants of the most beautiful patterns at $2 50. EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MOSQUITOES AND ALL INSECTS—HASKIN'S CANOPY AND NET can be had by applying to W. STRATTON, sole agent, No. 93 Chambers-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Williamsburg Intelligence.

WASHINGTON BASE BALL CLUB.

This Club organized at the house of Mr. GEO. BUTLER, in North Second-street, on Wednesday afternoon. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Club: President, THOMAS EAMES, Esq.; Vice President, John Boyce, Esq.; Secretary, Arthur Bassett, Esq.; Treasurer, E. F. Rile, Esq.; Directors, Messrs. Daniel Brooks, Sylvanis Bedell and Thomas Marian. Twenty-four gentlemen enrolled themselves as members of the Association. The object of the organization is for the purpose of practising base base playing, which is getting to be a very fashionable amusement in this portion of the city. The ground selected for playing is the lot formerly used by a Cricket Ball Club, at the junction of the North-road and Bushwick avenue. The Club practiced on Wednesday for the first time, and played admirably. Notwithstanding the intensity of the heat, they were all anxious to try their hand. Everything passed off in good humor.

FIRE.

A fire broke out in a tenant house in H-street Green Point, yesterday. The fire was caused by a child playing with matches, and throwing them among some shavings in the attic. The premises were occupied by Dr. GILBERT. Damage small. Insured in the Williamsburg Insurance Company.

BURGLARY.

The residence of the Pastor of the Gothic Church, corner of Ewen and Grand street, was feloniously entered on Wednesday night, and robbed of various articles, but to what amount it could not be ascertained in consequence of the family being absent in the country.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The board of officers of the Fire Department of the Eastern District, held a meeting at the Firemen's Hall on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of taking action in relation to the different sized Hose used by the various companies. After considerable discussion a resolution was passed directing the Chief Engineer, Mr. Talbot, to petition the Common Council to prohibit the use of siamese butts, and all hose with larger openings than 2½ inches, except the first length from the Engine, which may be tapered from 3 to 2½ inches.

Sunday School Pic-Nic.

The annual pic-nic of the Franklin-avenue M. E. Church Sunday School, Brooklyn, came off on Wednesday, at Brevoort Grove, near Bedford. The occasion was highly satisfactory. It was under the auspices of Mr. R. VAN VOORHIS, Superintendent of the School. The pastor of the Church, Rev. J. FIELDS, and their presiding Elder, Rev. P. GOODSELL, together with Rev. JOHN M. REED, of Washington-avenue Church, were present, and assisted in the exercises of the occasion. The singing was under the charge of Mr. WELLS, music teacher of the Brooklyn Public Schools. Notwithstanding the oppressive heat, the attendance was very large.

The Heat.

During yesterday, and the day previous, quite a number of persons were prostrated by the heat in Brooklyn, but the following are the only cases which resulted fatally: HENSEL HERBERT, a laboring man on a farm in the vicinity of Bedford-avenue, died yesterday morning.... An unknown Irishman died on Division avenue, near Fourth street.... JOHN RICHT, miller, residing at the corner of Doughty and Furman streets.... Two men named JOHN HERONBATTLE and JACOB LITTLE in the Eighth Ward.

Another Seizure of Liquor.

Yesterday afternoon, Officer JOHN STILLWELL, (by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice CURTIS,) seized a bottle of wine, a bottle of brandy, and a bottle of Hollands gin, at the store of BENJAMIN P. MIDDLETON. The seizure was made with the consent of Mr. MIDDLETON, with a view to appeal and test the question before the Supreme Court. It is understood that no decisions will be given in any of these appeals till the General Term in September next.

The Search and Seizure Case.

The argument in the search and seizure case in Brooklyn, in which Mr. THOS. TOYNBEE is defendant, will take place to-day in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

☞ The examination of LITCHFIELD, Deputy Collector of Taxes in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, for embezzlement, was continued yesterday before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, but not concluded.

☞ Only 12 arrests for drunkenness were reported by the Police in Brooklyn yesterday morning.

☞ An impostor is honoring Brooklyn with his presence just at this time, and has met with considerable success by inducing milliners and dress-makers to pay in advance for fashion plates which are never delivered. He is described as a tall man, dressed in light-colored clothing and light felt hat.

☞ CHRISTIAN CONSTANCE fell from a loaded wagon in East Brooklyn yesterday, when the wheels passed over his body, inflicting serious injuries. The injured man resides at the corner of De Kalb-avenue and Houston-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK vs. ST. GEORGE'S CLUBS.

"Two day's cricketing and not all melted away yet," such was the exclamation of one of the players, after being in 3½ hours, with the glass above 100. Talk about pleasure and excitement, what do you call that! Yes, after two days' play—so hard did these two Clubs fight, they had to make a drawn game of it—for they only got through one innings each in the two days, and if the warm weather continued probably it would last over Sunday, and some members have a decided objection to play on that day. Perspiration, soda cocktails, and lager bier were the order of the day, but Mr. STEVENS would not allow it, so cold water was the resort—a teetotal cricket match. Maine Law in Jersey.

New-York was set to work by St. George, and PORTER and SCOTT shown forth. The former when nearly done "brown," made 48, and the latter 50; both in good cricketing style. TOWER got 36 among them, 8 twos and 4 threes. BARCLAY 9 and PRESTON 21, when BAILEY bowled him—a grand crow, as PRESTON by rights belongs to the first eleven, and got in because the second eleven were behind. DAVIS and he fielded good. MAX was no where, though great things were expected from him. New-York got out for 199 runs; a pretty big score and a damper for St. George, but they met it manfully, and one hour's play the first night they made 44 runs with the loss of only one wicket. This made them look up, and on Thursday morning they commenced right cheerfully with VINTEN and JONES; the former soon fell to BAILEY'S ripping bowling, but JONES kept in three and a half hours, and made 38, among which were some beautiful hits, especially a four. BAILEY played in gallant style—better than ever—and headed the St. George's score; T. WALLER only got 8, but a four hit he turned round for was a caution. The rest did nothing—SAM WRIGHT, in consequence of being a first eleven, was not allowed to bowl, and had to bat last, so that he had no opportunity of showing off. 13 byes and 28 wides wonderfully helped the score, which closed for 172 runs, just 27 behind.

Bowlers for St. George were BAILEY, WALLER, JONES and BROWN, and for New-York RICHARDS, SCOTT, TOWER, BARCLAY, JAMES and PRESTON. BARCLAY is new at this post, and if he will only practice more, will be A 1; he bowled some ripping balls—as 39 overs and only 14 runs got off, show. His wides certainly tell against him—28; but they will be got over. RICHARDS was missed very much the second day, but sickness in his family prevented his attendance.

The Umpires were Mr. SHARP, St. George, and Mr. FLETCHER, New-York; and the Scorers were Mr. WALLER, St. George, and Mr. RICHARDSON, New-York.

The score stood as follows:

NEW-YORK CLUB.

1—Porter, b. Waller	48
2—Scott c. Bailey, b. Jones	50
3—Tower c. Osborn, b. Jones	36
4—Addy Barkley c. Osborn, b. Jones	9
5—Preston b. Bailey	21
6—Spivey c. Tilt, b. Brown	11
7—Davis c. and b. Bailey	9
8—Max c. Johnson, b. Brown	1
9—James, run out	[illegible]
10—Hoggins run out	0
11—Richards not out	0
Byes, 3; Leg Byes, 1	4
Wide Balls	12
Total	199

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

1—Jones c. Muller, b. Scott	38
2—Johnson b. Richards	30
3—Vinten b. Barclay	5
4—Tilt c. Tower, b. James	1
5—Munn b. James	3
6—Bailey c. Castle, b. Barclay	40
7—T. Waller, run out	8
8—Brewer b. Barclay	2
9—Saunders, run out	0
10—Osborn b. James	1
11—Sam Wright, not out	0
Byes	13
No ball	1
Wide balls	28
Total	172

Excursion.

A party of about two hundred residents of Jersey City went on an excursion on Wednesday afternoon, on the steamboat Sun and a barge. Leaving the Cunard Wharf at 3 o'clock, the party proceeded to Washington Grove, above Fort Lee, where there was dancing in the Grove. Returning at dark, a brilliant display of fireworks took place, under the direction of Mr. ISAAC EDGE, of Jersey City, in honor of Mr. D. S. GREGORY. The works were fired opposite Mr. GREGORY'S country residence, and made a beautiful sight. The boat then proceeded down the Bay, and returned at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. SHELTON'S Band was on board, and dancing was kept up during the trip.

The Heat.

In the Jersey City Ferry house yesterday afternoon, the thermometer stood at 101 degrees in the shade. Those at work in exposed positions suspended labor or acted with caution, and no cases of sun-stroke were reported.

Base Ball Club.

The Excelsior Base Ball Club of Jersey City was permanently organized last evening. GEO. E. CUTTER was elected President; ISAIAH HUTTON, Vice President; BENJ. HAINES, Secretary; and LEVI TOWLE, Treasurer. This Club already numbers over twenty members. On Tuesdays and Fridays they will play at Hamilton square, in the Fourth Ward, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M.

Fire in Hoboken.

Three large wooden buildings in West Hoboken, occupied as dwellings, and as a shoe store, barber shop, and place where camphene and burning fluid were sold, were destroyed by fire last evening.

Congress Hall on Fire.

The Albany Journal, of last evening, learned by telegraph that Congress Hall, at Saratoga Springs, was discovered to be on fire about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but that by good management the flames were confined to a small portion of the building, and subdued before any material damage was done.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The New Haven Journal has an account of a horrible death by intoxication in the town of Bethany, Conn. It appears that Mr. DAVID CARRINGTON, of Bethany, being troubled with a disagreeable scent about his premises, made search for the cause, and found behind some brush, in a sitting posture, the dead body of a man in a state of decomposition. It was ascertained to be the body of HENRY COLLYER, of Woodbury, who left his home on the 4th. He went to the town of Seymour on the morning of that day, where he procured a tin pail filled with liquor, stolen at the distillery of Mr. CHATFIELD. He was seen grossly intoxicated in the evening, and when found his head was completely immersed in the pail of liquor.

A FEARFUL RIDE.—We learn from the Indianapolis Journal that a locomotive descending the inclined plane at Madison, Indiana, on Monday last, owing to the wet track, got beyond the control of the brakes, and went down the plane with fearful velocity. When within a hundred yards of a freight train that was standing on the track, the engineer, SAMUEL IDLER, and the fireman, SAMUEL BIZETTE, took a desperate leap for life from the flying engine. Mr. IDLER was dashed against a switch signal and instantly killed. Mr. BIZETTE struck the ground and instantly expired. Mr. E. J. ROBINSON, a clerk of the Company, who was also on the engine, clung to it, and by the collision with the freight train was shockingly mangled.

EXPECTED DISCLOSURES.—There are any number of rumors rife in the community as to the horrible and astounding disclosures about to be made by the recently convicted criminals in this city. How much truth there is in these rumors we will not undertake to say, but we have reason to believe they have some foundation, and that many persons heretofore unsuspected of crime will more than likely be deeply implicated.—Lafayette, Ind., American.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Parker, of 4th av. and 22d st., Mr. WILLIAM H. ALDRICH, to Miss SOPHIA, daughter of Henry Nelson, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 12, by Rev. Mr. Briggs, D. H. BENNETT to ELIZA MILLINGTON, both of New-York.

At Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, July 18, by Rev. David Greene, DAVID B. GREENE, Esq., of New-York City, to Miss M. AUGUSTA, daughter of Dr. H. F. Green, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 19, of congestion of the brain, ANDREW WELDEN CLAYTON, aged 3 years, 5 months and 26 days, eldest son of Jenny and Charles O. Clayton.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, at the residence of his father, No. 295 West 19th-st. His remains to be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Thursday, July 19, of cholera infantum, ELIZABETH LOUISE KYLE, aged 8 months and 11 days, youngest child of John A. and Catharine Kyle.

Funeral at 4 o'clock P. M., Thursday, (Friday,) from their residence, No. 134 East 19th-st.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 18, Mrs. ELIZA G., wife of Mr. D. M. Fitch, aged 33 years.

Her remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

In this City, on Thursday morning, July 19, ALBERT [illegible], in the 21st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Sandstreet, N. J., for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 106 Spring-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 18, of consumption, SOPHIA C., wife of Thomas J. Coleman, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 18 West Washington-place, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, (formerly Williamsburg,) on Wednesday, July 18, Mrs. MARIA RUSSELL, in the 58th year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William C. Walker, No. 228 Ewen-st., near Grand, on Friday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be carried to Greenwood for interment.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, July 4, after a short but painful illness, JAMES McCOY, of the steamer Central America, Lake Nicaragua, C. A., in the 29th year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, from his late residence, No. 310 Bleecker st.

☞ California papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 19, of congestion of the brain, THOMAS B., the beloved son of Hugh and Fanny E. Creighton, aged 1 year, 4 months and 27 days.

Funeral will take place this day, from No. 267 Clinton-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 19, ANDREW FINK, son of Lewis J. and Charlotte Clarkson, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 135 Livingston-st., on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, in Carl-st., on Thursday, July 5, SARAH BOSNER, aged 4 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Harlem, on Thursday, July 19, ELLEN, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Shook, aged 5 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, corner of 129th st. and 5th av. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

In Jersey City, on Thursday, July 19, CHRISTINA, only child of James and Agnes McKie, aged 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 173 Grove-st.

At Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, on Wednesday, July 18, Mr. GEORGE JONES, of this City, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Boswell Sprague, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 178 9th st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

At Apalachicola, on Friday, June 29, JOHN GORRIE, M. D., aged 49 years.

Dr. G. was a man of great worth, and a highly successful physician of the chrono-thermal school. A short time ago he stated to the editor of The Doctor that "the use of the lancet is exploded through the Waterloo attacks and bayonets of chrono-thermalism, while, from the same cause, there is not a tithe of the surgical operations that were resorted to 10 years ago."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 19.

$3,000 Missouri 6's	[illegible]	100 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
10,000 N. Y. 6's '72	119½	200 do	[illegible]
5,000 Louisiana 6's	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
5,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
500 Virginia 6s	97	100 do	[illegible]
4,000 do	97	100 do	[illegible]
5,000 Erie B's of '83	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
1,000 Panama Rd's 1st is	101	100 do	[illegible]
2,000 Hud R 2d Mt Bds	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
4,000 N J Cen R Bds	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
10,000 Ill. Cen R B	[illegible]	125 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	100 Read. R. R. s60 ex div.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
20 N. Y. Central	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
48 Bank of America	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
Shoe & Lea. Bank	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
12 N. Y. Gas Co	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 Gard. Gold Mine	[illegible]	12 Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
300 do	[illegible]	4 M. S. & No. Ia R. R.	[illegible]
120 Canton Company	[illegible]	111 Panama Railroad	[illegible]
100 Nic. Transit Co	[illegible]	100 Illinois Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
100 Cumb. Coal Co	[illegible]	275 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	15 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	[illegible]
250 do	[illegible]	100 Wis Lake [illegible]	[illegible]
200 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]	100 Hudson River R. R.	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Missouri State Sixes	85½
3,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d Mge., int. added	75
1,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage, int. added	70½
2,000 Chicago & Miss R. R. Inc. 10s, int. added	85
7,000 Breckenridge Coal Company Certificates	[illegible]
200 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co	[illegible]
500 shares Ohio & Miss R. R. Western Division	[illegible]
20 shares Atlantic Bank	[illegible]
40 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]
20 shares People's Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]
25 shares Francis' Metallic Life Boat Co	[illegible]
25 shares Marble and Stone Carving Co	[illegible]
25 shares Newton Copper Faced Type Co	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

77 Ohio Life and Trust	[illegible]	50 Clev. & Tol. R. R. b60	[illegible]
50 Nicara. Trans. Co. b60	[illegible]	12 do	[illegible]
100 Cumb. Coal Co	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 do	[illegible]	100 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
10 N. Y. Cen R. R.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
23 Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
75 Erie Railroad	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
400 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
250 do	[illegible]	8 Hud. River R. R.	[illegible]
50 do	[illegible]	20 do	[illegible]
148 do	[illegible]	100 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]

THURSDAY, July 19—P. M.

The Stock Board transactions to-day were very moderate, but elicited no important change in prices. The warm weather and the absence of the Canada's mails impeded business. The operations in Railway Shares were quite light. Erie opened at 51½, s60, and left off at 51½. Reading, ex dividend, were in request, but closed rather heavy at 96¼. The dividend, as anticipated in our columns, is 4 ⅌ cent. on the common and preferred stock of the Company, payable on the 6th prox. New-York Central seemed less active but a little firmer. A small amount of Michigan Central sold at 93¼. Illinois Central brought 96¼ at the early meeting of the Board, and were subsequently inquired for at this rate. Hudson River and Harlem shares were inactive and infirm. Railroad bonds and State stocks ruled quiet at about previous figures. The Money Market exhibited no new features. Supply ample and available to responsible borrowers on easy terms. No important movements occurred in Exchanges and rates were unaltered. The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $106,109; payments, $83,322; and balance, $2,619,792. The payments for Assay Office were $1,844; on Disbursing Checks, $78,118. The payments through the Clearing House to-day amounted to $17,534,647.

We learn from the Philadelphia North American that on Monday next proposals for the whole or any part of the loan of one million of dollars advertised for by the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be opened at their office in that city. The Bonds to be sold are secured by a first mortgage on 55 miles of double-track main road and 11 miles of single-track branch road—making altogether 121 miles of first-class single-track road, with equipments, revenue and real estate. Of the main road 19 miles are completed and in operation, doing a successful business and carrying more passengers than was anticipated by the most sanguine friends of the Company.

It is reported that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company have sold, through Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., all their remaining Income Convertible Bonds, amounting to about $350,000, which complete the issue, and the proceeds of which are applied to the liquidation of their floating debt.

We learn from a usually well informed source, that the New-York Central Railroad Company will make a 4 ⅌ cent. dividend, payable about 20th of August.

The Albany Evening Journal says that the amount received for Tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the second week in

July, is	$77,007 36
Same period in 1854	67,258 65
Decrease in 1855	$10,245 29

The aggregate amount received for Tolls from the commencement of navigation to the

14th of July, inclusive, is	$926,856 49
Same period in 1854	1,080,606 57
Decrease in 1855	$153,850 08

Markets....Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, July 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand, but at prices rather under the views of owners, which check sales.

COTTON—Remains quiet and unsettled, pending the receipts of the Canada's mails.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are heavier and cheaper, with sales of 6,800 bbls., within our reserved range:

Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	10 75 @ 13 50

Canadian is still less active and cheaper. The operations ... [illegible] Southern Flour is also dull and heavier, with sales of [illegible] bbls. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for, including fine and superfine, in lots, at [illegible]. Corn Meal continues in slack request, at [illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied. Small sales were effected of Southern White at [illegible], and do. Red at [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Rye and Barley are likewise unaltered. Oats are quiet but steady. Corn was purchased to the extent of 70,000 bushels, chiefly Western Mixed, at [illegible] ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Is inactive at old prices.

HOPS—Remain as last noticed.

IRON—Is selling slowly at former quotations.

LATHS—Are unchanged.

LEAD—Is dull and heavy, though without change in value.

LIME—Continues as previously reported.

MOLASSES—Rules scarce and quiet, but firm.

NAVAL STORES—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

OILS—Are in moderate demand at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and rather languid, with sales of 550 bbls., at $19 50 for New Mess, and $16 75 for New Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue to be moderately inquired for at former rates, with sales of 350 pkgs. at [illegible] for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard is doing worse, sales having been made to-day of only 450 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; [illegible] bbls. were disposed of during the day at [illegible] for Prime; [illegible] for Country Mess; [illegible] for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from [illegible] ⅌ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and unchanged at from [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Butter is obtainable at [illegible] for Ohio, [illegible] for ordinary to good State, and [illegible] for choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese sells slowly at from [illegible] ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is unaltered.

SUGARS—The supply and demand are limited, but prices are rather essentially the same.

TALLOW—About 5,000 lbs. Prime realized [illegible] ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were made of 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ruled dull and heavy in the absence of the Canada's mails.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 19.

Money easy. Stocks dull. Reading, 48½, dividend off; Morris Canal, 15; Long Island, 16½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; Pennsylvania State Fives, [illegible].

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 19.

At our Cattle market to-day 550 head of BEEF CATTLE were offered, of which 150 were driven Eastward, and the remainder sold at prices ranging from $[illegible], net, which is a slight advance on previous rates. Hogs in large supply. Sales at $7 75@$8 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 19—[illegible] P. M.

There has been a moderate demand for FLOUR this morning. Sales of 400 bbls., at $8 50@$9 25 for Common to Extra Wisconsin. WHEAT in fair request. Sales 5,000 bush. Upper Lake on private terms. CORN—Holders and buyers apart in their views, the former firm at 79c.@80c., and the latter not offering generally over 78c. A sale of 3,000 bushels was made at 79c. OATS, 54c. CANAL FREIGHTS—10c for Corn to Albany, and 12c. to New-York. Lake Imports yesterday: Flour, 1,610 bbls.; Wheat, 15,176 bushels; Corn, 18,185 bushels. Canal Exports for the same time: Flour, 831 bbls.; Wheat, 5,060 bushels; Corn, 3,145 bushels; Oats, 21,509 bushels.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In clipper ship Rattlesnake, from Shanghai—Mrs. Thos. Andrews and 3 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4 40 | Sun sets....7 27 | Moon sets....10 52

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....[illegible] | Gov. Island....[illegible] | Hell Gate....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, JULY 19.

Cleared.

Ships—North American, [illegible], Mobile, [illegible]; Annawan, [illegible]; [illegible]

Barks—[illegible]

Brigs—[illegible]

Schooners—[illegible]

Sloop—Willard, [illegible], Newport, master.

Propeller—Beverly, Smith, Philadelphia, W. [illegible].

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Aurora, (packet,) Cumming, Liverpool June 13, with mdse. and 400 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. [illegible]

Ship Calcutta, (of Portland,) Loring, [illegible], with sugar to Reading & Sons.

Ship Silas Holmes, [illegible], New-Orleans 13 ds., with mdse. to W. Nelson & Sons.

Ship American Eagle, (packet,) Moore, London and Portsmouth June 11, with mdse. and 181 steerage passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Hurricane, (clipper, of Boston,) Andrews, Shanghai March 30, with teas to order. [illegible]

Bark Growler, (of Rockland,) Havener, Havana [illegible], with sugar to White & Duncan.

Bark Pointer, (of Portland,) Sturdivant, St. [illegible], with salt to J. Machado.

Bark White Cloud, Todd, Rio Janeiro June 1, with coffee to Dunniston, Wood & Co.—vessel to W. A. Sall.

Bark Cornelia, White, Havana 8 ds., with sugar, tobacco and cigars to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Geo. Brown, Falk, Marseilles June 12, passed Gibraltar 19th, with fruit, lead, &c. to Bonner & Drake. Has been a week this side of George's Bank, in calms and fog.

Brig Dunkirk, Griffin, Trinidad de Cuba July 4, with sugar, &c. C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Billow, (Br.) Curry, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. DeWolf.

Brig R. W. Packer, (of Boston,) Paul, Cape Haytien July 7, with logwood and J. A. & L. Wilson.

Brig Queen Esther, (of Searsport,) Pendleton, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh & Carver.

Brig John Stevens, (of Blue Hill,) Peters, Trinidad July 4, with sugar and molasses, to Zenga del Valle & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Amoskeag, Munson, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton, to order.

Brig Lodebar, (of Charleston,) Thompson, St. Jago de Cuba June 28, with sugar and tobacco to J. W. Lord.

Brig Telegraph, (of Charleston,) Sheer, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Fidelia, (of Georgetown, D. C.,) Hicks, St. Johns, P. R., 8th inst., with molasses to J. V. Onativia.

Brig Tornado, McCarthy, Jacmel July 1, with coffee and logwood to master.

Brig Fairy, (of Philadelphia,) Willoby, Rio Grande del Sud June 1, with hides, wool, &c., to master. [illegible]

Brig O. C. Clary, (of Camden,) Philbrook, Philadelphia 2 ds., with coal to H. [illegible].

Brig Ulmer, (of Bangor,) Hermann, Rio Janeiro June [illegible], with coffee to Pillsbury & Sandford. [illegible]

Brig Mary Emily, [illegible], New Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Harriet Hallock, Pugh, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray & Co.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston 11 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Ship Clara Brown, (of Valparaiso,) Anderson, Porto Cabello 18 ds., with coffee, hides, &c. [illegible]

Schr. Genius, (Dutch,) Mulder, Palermo [illegible], with fruit to [illegible]

Schr. Mussda, (of New-Haven,) Wadsworth, St. Croix [illegible], with rum and sugar to J. B. DeForrest.

Schr. Yorktown, Wegham, Petersburg, with mdse. to Jas. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Callahan, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

Schr. Benj. Harrison, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to S. L. Mitchell.

Schr. S. Anderson, Putnam, Washington, N. C., 5 days, with naval stores to B. Birnsen & Sons.

Schr. Howard, Davis, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to S. L. Mitchell.

Schr. G. C. Waterbury, Cook, Mobile 18 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. M. Hallock, Cox, with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Picaup, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Bronze, Dorrance, Philadelphia, for Middletown.

Schr. F. Tyler, Tyler, Philadelphia, for Greenport.

Schr. Orin Cowl, Crowell, Richmond, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Governor Chase, Benson, with [illegible].

Schr. Rio Grande, Bloomer, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. North Point, Smith, Baltimore.

Schr. G. Luff, Luna, Baltimore.

Schr. Patrick Henry, Bell, Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles Henry, [illegible], Boston.

Propeller Jackson, Layfield, Baltimore, [illegible].

Memoranda.

Capt. Willoby, of brig Fairy, arr. this morning from Rio Grande del Sud, reports only one Am. vessel in port, and one would sail for Rio Janeiro in ballast to load. Hides were very scarce, and commanded high prices.

Spoken, &c.

June 17, lat. 36 09, lon. 62, bark A. J. Harvey, bound for Trinidad.

June 8, lat. 24 09 S., lon. 35 30 W., exchanged signals with a ship showing a white signal, with letters R. C., underneath, No. 5.

June 14, lat. 25 05 S., lon. 38 36 W., bark Eglantine, of Thomaston, from Rio de Janeiro for New-Orleans.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Ubes, June 12, ships Abby Blanchard and St. Johns, to commence loading for New-York next day; bark [illegible] Kelly, for Cadiz, just arr., to load for New-York.

At Rio Janeiro, June 2, barks Kristina, for New-York; O. J. Chapman, do.; brig Abby Pratter, [illegible].

At Rio Grande del Sud, June 1, schr. Rush, Miller, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, would unload and sail in 4 days; no other Am. vessel.

At Shanghai, March 30, ships Celestial and Wild Duck, for New-York; Sea Hound and Young America, for London; Torrent, repairing; and Sea Duck, disg.

At Jacmel, July 1, schr. Augustus, Collis, for New-York in 10 ds.; Historian, Brown, for Boston, just arr.; Hungarian, do.